HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Mideast Crisis Part of Soviet Global Strategy

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Former Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser deserves a chapter in a book that will have to be written about the way we misread the news.

Typically, and like Castro, the attention he attracts covers up the over-all Soviet design, so vast that millions among us are weakened because we cannot grasp what's happening to us or why.

What many apparently do not see is that the Soviet has placed the United States in what is fundamentally a Maginot Line position.

The Russians have Oriental patience, and the Cold War—turned hot from time to time in various strategic places—is a conflict in which victory goes to the tortoise and not the hare.

Our Sino-Soviet enemy moves like a good general moves on the battlefield. They take one pivotal position to dominate the next pivotal position.

They took Berlin and have stayed there. Enormous Red forces stand only 93 miles from the Rhine. In fact, the Iron Curtain is the line to which the Red Army advanced and has stayed. Thus lodged, they can move against us in Europe, overnight and at any time.

Gamal Abdel Nasser

The Mediterranean is a lake separating Europe and Africa. Soviet strategy has been to advance along the North African land bridge from Asia on the south rim of the Mediterranean. Nasser is the Soviet's Castro there.

What we are witnessing in the Soviets' Egyptian lodgement is the military-political outflanking of Europe that leaves Europe faced with a second front—the Iron Curtain to the east and the Egyptian-North African line to the south. This also gives the Soviets control of what shipping will pass through the Suez Canal.

The Arab world is unorganized and probably unorganizable—except on an anti-Israel basis. The Soviet Union knows it has us over a barrel in our Israeli support. If Nasser can topple the regimes in Jordan, Yemen and Saudi Arabia by his appeal, the Soviet can acquire air and naval lodgements now used by the British and ourselves that dominate the entire Indian Ocean area. This area is the source of 70 per cent of Europe's free world oil.

Africa is the hinterland of Asia. The Soviet lodgement on the island of Zanzibar opens all of East Africa to Soviet support by sea. Whatever type of defense the Africans employ (if any), it is clear that the nations of Africa cannot escape the Soviet strategic pressures.

Simultaneously, the Soviet navy during the past 10 years has been developed from a land-locked, defensive coastal fleet into a deep-water navy keyed to offensive concepts.

Using off-shore anchorages, it roams the seas of the world—cruisers, the lethal *Kunda*-class missile frigates carrying atomic warheads, atomic and conventional submarines, all with their tender ships and all fit to threaten or to fight. These roaming forces trail and harry our naval concentrations in the Caribbean, the Mediterranean, the Sea of Japan, the East China Sea, the Gulf of Alaska, our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and off Scotland, Spain and Guam.

In the early hours of the Mideast crisis that rocked the world last week, Israeli troops and armored cars patrol the streets of Gaza in the Gaza Strip.

Under our peace treaty we demilitarized Japan. The Reds struck South Korea on Sunday, June 25, 1950, at four o'clock in the morning—and have still pinned down large U.S. forces in far-off Korea for the 17th year. The Korean front is the counterpart of the Berlin front.

Meanwhile, Cuba—90 miles from Florida and inside our own Caribbean defense perimeter—remains a Soviet bastion fringed with fire. Well lodged there, the Soviet has shifted its aggressions from Cuba to Viet Nam. The Viet Nam war expands the Soviet lodgements and vastly adds to our strategic strains. So now the Kremlin says we must accept defeat in Viet Nam and trade our NATO alliance for a nuclear nonproliferation treaty. This is merely another round in the rounding out of the global design.

Nasser's place in this immense picture is Nasser's true importance to us. In manipulating the pressures against the free world the Red rule is: "Never let the steam out of one sequence without getting another going."

The fundamental threat to our overextended United States is the Soviet strategic achievement by which it holds the initiative—invaluable against us—and can put all its pawns into motion from all far-flung sides and at the same time.

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Planning a Vacation?

See page 16 for checklist of things to do before you go.

Did Your Congressman Vote to Aid Nasser?

See page 13

Major Charges Against Otepka Dropped

See page 3

Planks for a Conservative Platform

See page 8

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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CONTENTS

U.N. Failures Repeat League of Nations' History—By Edgar Ansel Mowrer.....5
Are Red Nuclear Satellites Orbiting Over United States?—From the Allen-Scott Report.....5
Will White House Allow Russian Bid on U.S. Dam?—By Willard Edwards.....6
Former Ambassador Scores East-West Trade.....6
A New Threat to Private Power—By Donald I. Rogers.....7
Fear, Violence in Nation Bring Only Further Strife—By Barry Goldwater.....7
"If I am elected, I will. . ."—By Richard C. Cornuelle.....8
Do You Want a $300-Billion Budget?—By Maurice H. Stans.....10
To Help Tag Criminals—From the Indianapolis Star.....10
Why No Crackdown on the Mafia?—By Victor Riesel.....11
No Competition, Please—From the Richmond News Leader.....11
Soviets Move to Grab Western-Held Mideast Oil—From the Allen-Scott Report.....12
One Africa Mess to Avoid—From the Chattanooga News-Free Press.....12
The Red Party Line—From the Dallas Morning News.....12
The View from Bedlam—By Morrie Ryskind.....13
Did Your Congressman Vote to Aid Nasser?.....13
The Funded Anti-Americans—By Alice Widener.....14
A Proposal to Restrain Government Spending—By Sen. Gordon Allott.....15
Even Liberals Now Worry About Big Government Dangers—By Henry Hazlitt.....16

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● The Mideast crisis has dealt a severe blow to Sen. **Thruston Morton** (R.-Ky.), who has been angling for the job now held by Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.)—chief of the Senate Republicans. Morton thought the way to achieve his objective was to lead the GOP into embracing measures highly conciliatory toward the Soviet Union, but that strategy seems to have blown sky-high now that the Soviets have again revealed their real colors in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

● When fighting broke out between Israel and the United Arab Republic, two House members to first support the Israeli position were Democratic Representatives **Claude Pepper** and **Dante Fascell**, both of whom represent heavily Jewish areas in Miami Beach, Fla. What both these lawmakers hope their Jewish constituents have forgotten is that in 1965 they both voted to support the Administration in its program to provide subsidized agricultural commodities to Nasser's Egypt. (For rollcall on how House members voted on an "aid-to-Nasser" measure, see page 13.)

● **Radio Cairo** last week called upon "Arabs everywhere to smash the Zionist state of Israel." Not widely known is that U.S. taxpayers have poured more than $1 million into Radio Cairo, which broadcasts incendiary messages around the clock.

● Ralph Ginzburg's notorious **Fact** magazine, which is geared to the New Left philosophy, carries a classified advertisement this month listing employment opportunities for "agents desiring to infiltrate right-wing organizations." Anyone interested can write Fact (110 W. 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10018), c/o Box 972. Tell them you'd like to infiltrate Fact while you're at it.

● Supreme Court Justice **Abe Fortas** continues to be "Mr. Fixit" for LBJ. The left-wing justice helped save LBJ from political defeat in 1948 through some fancy-Dan courtwork and protected the President from criticism during the Bobby Baker and Walter Jenkins scandals. Fortas recently saved LBJ from some small embarrassment again when Ralph Lazarus, an important member of the Business Council, an influential group of wealthy businessmen, stated that the Viet Nam war was going to escalate $5 billion above what the Administration had estimated. Acting under LBJ's order, Fortas put through a hot call to the Business Council's president, who promptly got Lazarus to "retract."

● Congress should look into this: A document taken from a North Vietnamese lieutenant captured in the south reveals that Communist troops have been ordered to **strip personal effects** from dead and wounded American soldiers and pass them on to American protest groups to be used "to mobilize the American people" against U.S. involvement in Viet Nam. The document says, in part, that American protest groups requested " . . . the personal articles of American soldiers, killed or wounded, such as identification cards, letters, pictures, personal papers, handkerchiefs, notebooks and diaries. . . ."

● Apparently aware that his radical statements have caused a popularity slide, Sen. **Robert Kennedy** (D.-N.Y.) has been shifting his image to the more conservative side of the political spectrum of late. Not only did he recently give a hearty endorsement to LBJ, thus putting him in the mainstream of the Democratic party, but he has a feature article in the June issue of Nation's Business, published by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Ironic, in view of Bobby's aid in cracking the whip against the steel industry in 1962, is the theme of his article: that government has been unjust to business.

● **Chuck Percy** has been a senator for only five months, but he is now casting covetous eyes on the White House. The Illinois Republican says that he will enter a presidential primary next year if that will help the candidate "I think best qualified" for the GOP nomination. Might that "best qualified" man be Percy? The freshman solon is not saying.

● Marxist-minded **Saul Alinsky**, creator of militant slum-dwelling organizations that enjoy fighting the "power structure" at city hall, has been judged a flop by a New York University professor of educational sociology. Writing in the forthcoming issue of the liberal magazine Dissent, Dr. Frank Riessman asserts that of the 44 communities that Alinsky has claimed to organize with his militants in the past 30 years, none appears to be left. Many projects, he maintains, have been questionable while the Chelsea project in New York was "a complete fiasco." Alinsky activities do not lead to greater local activity, says Riessman, but "rather to passivity, demoralization and cynicism."

● United Auto Workers President **Walter Reuther** has certainly set his sights high. The fiery union boss says that within two decades his members will be earning $35,000-$40,000 a year. "Technology to bring this about is in the works," Reuther says. "And that day is coming. We expect to get our fair share out of the greater productivity."

● Rep. **John Conyers** (D.-Mich.) was the only member of the House judiciary subcommittee to oppose legislation to make desecration of the American flag a crime. Conyers is a radical leftist who has been affiliated with the National Lawyers Guild, a group cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

● Just who financed the 1966 Senate campaign of former Massachusetts Gov. **Endicott Peabody?** The New Bedford Standard Times reports that more than $40,000 contributed to the Democratic nominee's campaign came from "unidentifiable sources." The Times questioned 20 individuals listed by Peabody as contributors to his campaign. Only one admitted giving the former governor any money. As a result of this and other information surrounding Peabody's campaign finances, the White House has postponed for two months his installation as a top official in the Office of Emergency Planning.

● Nationalist **Chinese commandos** killed at least 15 Communist soldiers last week in a lightening thrust into mainland China from the sea. Sources on Formosa report that the commandos also delivered weapons, ammunition and military advisers for anti-Communist guerrillas in Shantung peninsula in northern China.

● The Washington Star reports that LBJ has quietly revived the controversial **President's Club** and hopes to raise $3 million during the month of June. The President's Club has been "lying low" since last summer, when the chief executive was embarrassed by disclosure that heavy contributors had received favors from various federal agencies.

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Congress Revolts Against LBJ

The Mideast crisis, which has seen a spectacular Israeli victory, has put Congress into a new mood of revolt—at least temporarily—against the bankrupt policies of the Johnson Administration. Every one of Johnson's essential policies, from pursuance of an East-West detente, to reliance upon the United Nations, to domestic spending, was being seriously questioned by the nation's lawmakers—some of them even of the liberal variety. Two of the most notable conservative victories concerned the area of East-West trade and domestic spending:

• As a result of the crisis, Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D.-Wash.) postponed indefinitely the Senate Commerce Committee hearings on East-West trade, vigorously protesting Russia's role in the Mideast war. Retreating from his previous stand, the Washington senator, up for re-election next year, asserted that the "high degree of world tension" forced him to postpone hearings that were to have begun on June 26 and become part of a propaganda campaign to help the Administration in its appease-Moscow drive.

"In a situation where the Soviet Union has had a remarkable opportunity to demonstrate its statesmanship, restraint and responsibility," said Magnuson, "its public utterances have served to encourage and provoke the Arab states to launch their aggressive venture against Israel." The bloodshed in the Middle East cannot be regarded as a purely local and inconsequential conflict, Magnuson added, "and it raises doubts about the fundamental credibility of the Soviet Union's frequent expressions about the desirability of normalizing East-West relations."

• The Arab-Israeli conflict also considerably aided House conservatives in scoring a stunning victory over the Johnson Administration's demands to get the national debt ceiling raised by $29 billion. Republicans lined up solidly against the Administration measure, which went down to defeat by a 210-to-197 rollcall vote.

The GOP members—not one of whom defected—said they were not opposed to a reasonable boost of the ceiling, but lambasted the magnitude of the request as "excessive," "intolerable" and "utterly without justification."

The defeat was not only a severe blow to the Administration, but also to Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), who led the battle for the measure. This was the first time a debt-ceiling bill had ever been rejected on the House floor, and it is the first time Chairman Mills has suffered a defeat on a major measure coming out of his Ways and Means Committee.

Soviets Defeated Despite U.S.

It was not American diplomacy or the United Nations, but the sweeping Israeli military victory which caused the Soviet Union and its pawn, Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, to yell "uncle" in the Mideast crisis. That's the lesson we should have learned, say diplomatic sources. The Soviets acted the part of angry belligerents on the side of Nasser until it became obvious that the Israeli Army had overwhelmed the Soviet-armed Arab forces.

Diplomatic observers believe the Israeli victory has not only dealt a terrific setback to such Mideast tyrants as Nasser, who resigned his office last week, but has struck a vital blow at Soviet aggressive designs in the Mideast. For 10 long years the Soviets had been arming Nasser to the teeth for the purpose of exploiting him for Communist ends—but their man in the Mediterranean proved to be nothing but a paper tiger.

But the stunning Soviet-Nasser defeat, it is pointed out, was in no way due to clever U.S. or Western diplomacy. Indeed, diplomats point out that the United States was actually backing down before the Soviet-Nasser provocations until the Israeli sweep.

The Johnson Administration refused to repulse the Egyptian blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba, even though the U.S. considers these international waters. Furthermore, Democratic politicians in Washington were putting pressure on Johnson not to intervene, feeling that Viet Nam was enough to handle.

U.S. inaction in the strait of Tiran, it is believed, forced Jordan's King Hussein—who actually despises Nasser—to make a defense pact with the Egyptian Mussolini. "If the U.S. had rammed Nasser's blockade," said one diplomatic source, "Hussein would have had a perfect excuse not to go along with him, but American vacillation forced Hussein to bow to the pressures of the Palestinians in Jordan and join with Nasser."

Since the U.S. refused to act with resolve, it took the tiny country of Israel to put the Soviet Union and Nasser in their place.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

The Otepka Hearings

There's quite an interesting story surrounding the fact that the State Department has dismissed 10 of 13 charges against Otto F. Otepka, the high-ranking security officer who was "fired" from his job (but remained on the payroll) three and one-half years ago and who just now is getting a department hearing—in secret.

OTEPKA

The cancelled charges had largely accused Otepka of declassifying documents and mutilating confidential material. For years the department has responded to congressmen and people across the nation that Otepka was guilty of these things, but now it has decided not to prosecute him on its own allegations. (The three remaining charges against Otepka relate to his supplying "unauthorized" material to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, but Otepka maintains the only information he provided disproved other testimony making him out to be a liar.)

What has fascinated Capitol Hill, however, is not just the department's backtracking on certain accusations, but the reason for the retreat. According to the respected *Government Employees Exchange*, a Washington newspaper which covers the activities of federal employes, the strategy for dismissing the charges was worked out by former attorney general—now under secretary of state—Nicholas deB. Katzenbach and Irving Jaffe, who is prosecuting the Otepka case before a State Department hearing examiner. The strategy also favorably impressed Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The Exchange reported that it was reliably informed that the Justice Department wanted to drop the charges because it believed Otepka had "obtained positive information" regarding the persons who had actually "mutilated" the documents and, in the event these mutilation charges were pressed against Otepka, he would be able to expose the real culprits.

In this event, the *Exchange* continued, "the Department of Justice will have no choice but to bring criminal proceedings against the persons so exposed. In turn, these persons have already indicated they will reveal the identities of the 'top persons' in the Department of State who had instructed them to

Otto Otepka, left, talks with his attorney, Roger Robb, during a break in the review of his dismissal.

'mutilate' the documents and to 'plant them' in Mr. Otepka's burn bags in such a way as to make it appear that Mr. Otepka had carried out the mutilations." The *Exchange* carried the story in its May 31 issue—a few days later the department had dropped the charges.

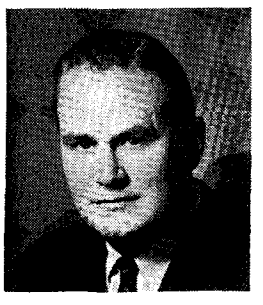
• If Otepka could prove State Department officials had manufactured evidence and lied about this case, it would not be the first time. Hearings on the Otepka firing before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee revealed that three department officials admitted they had not told the truth when they denied knowing that the department had "tapped" Otepka's telephone. One of those who had not told the truth, John Reilly, resigned from the department, but was later given another high-salaried post with the Federal Communications Commission. Still another "non-truth" teller was later elevated to a board that cleared the controversial William Wieland, the foreign service officer who pleaded the case for Fidel Castro before his superiors even though he had earlier called him a "Communist." Wieland later wound up in a plush job as consul general in Australia.

• Otepka's attorney in the State Department hearing, Roger Robb, a well-known Washington attorney, has severely condemned the State Department for refusing to make the transcript of the Otepka hearing available to reporters. Over Robb's protests, the transcript has been declared to be a "classified" document, not open to later inspection by the press or public. Jaffe has explained that certain documents to be introduced are confidential. But Robb has countered: "Every one of those documents has been made public in the published hearings of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee on the case. Even if they are to be classified, there is no excuse for secrecy on the remaining portions of the transcript. There is no precedent for such a ruling."

The State Department has also ruled that secrecy must be observed to "protect" an employe's privacy. But Robb objects to this one, too, pointing out that the employe in this case "doesn't want to be protected."

Brewster's Unsteady Future

Veteran politicos in Maryland are saying that Democrat Daniel Brewster is going to be a one-term senator. Up for re-election next year, Brewster initially antagonized the Free Staters when he divorced his wife of 12 years to marry the socially prominent Anne Bullitt Biddle, herself a divorcee. Brewster's divorce and remarriage haven't set well with the voters, particularly its heavy Catholic population.



BREWSTER

A Baltimore newspaper recently carried another story about Brewster that also hasn't washed down so well with the voters. The *News-American* revealed the Maryland senior senator's failure to speak at a pro-Israeli rally at the Pikesville Armory on June 4 may have cost him support in the Jewish community. Though Brewster had come with a prepared text and sat through most of the program on the stage, he never did give his speech.

"Leading members of the Jewish community individually and anonymously expressed bitter disappointment over the failure" of Brewster to speak, wrote the *News-American*'s Frank deFilippo. Brewster's press secretary explained the senator suddenly decided against speaking because "he wasn't feeling well."

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Asked if he had been drinking before the rally, the press secretary replied, "not that I know of." Different sources, however, suggested otherwise.

One said: "The senator looked as though he were ill, the sort of illness we've seen many times before. . . ." When *Human Events* contacted Brewster's office for an explanation, a spokesman said the senator "would have no comment on the story." Hence the belief that Brewster is not going to be re-elected next year—and may even gracefully bow out of politics.

The incident described in the *News-American* was not an isolated one. During the past year the senator's aides have on repeated occasions been forced to cancel his engagements at the last minute, citing unexplained "illnesses." On other occasions Brewster has simply not shown up as audiences waited in vain.

A Baltimore reporter recently interviewed Brewster when the senator visited a local school at 10 in the morning. "He was reeking of alcohol," the newsman reports.

LBJ's TV Monopoly

A small UHF television station in Austin, Tex., has filed a potentially explosive complaint with the Federal Communications Commission claiming that the powerful TV interests of Lyndon Johnson are out to crush all competition.

LBJ

Station KHFI-TV cites chapter and verse in asserting that it is being "whipsawed in a crudely transparent attempt to undercut any degree of effective competition" it might give the Johnson interests.

The Johnson family owns 84 per cent of the Texas Broadcasting Co., which controls KTBC-TV, by strange coincidence the only VHF television channel in all of Austin. Texas Broadcasting also owns 50 per cent of Capital Cable Co., a community antenna television system that brings into Austin the telecasts of five channels outside the area's normal reception range.

KTBC is the Austin outlet for all three networks ("How could a network say 'no' to the President of the United States?" asks one broadcasting executive). As a result, KTBC can run the top-rated shows of all three networks and KHFI gets the leftovers. Moreover, telecasts pumped into Austin by the Johnsons' cable-TV company often duplicate those shown on KHFI.

KHFI officials have asked the FCC to enforce its regulation that prevents a community antenna system from duplicating programs shown on local stations. The Johnson interests, not surprisingly, have asked the FCC to waive the rule.

"Being a decent, honest competitor doesn't do the job when you're dealing with the LBJ people," says Dan Love, executive vice president of KHFI and a former program director at the Johnson station.

The nation's broadcasters will be watching the FCC decision carefully. As the *Wall Street Journal* noted last week, the FCC is in an awkward position:

"No matter how carefully they move, no matter how virtuous their motive, they must make decisions that will affect the wealth, favorably or otherwise, of the President. Though it's an 'independent' agency, Mr. Johnson appoints the commissioners and its budget passes through the President's Budget Bureau."

NEA Lobby After Kirk

The high-handed National Education Association, one of the most powerful liberal lobbies on the Hill, has declared war on the state of Florida, particularly its Republican governor, Claude Kirk Jr. The NEA, largest teacher's organization in the country, has forbidden teachers to take jobs in Florida schools under threat of being charged with "unethical conduct" and expelled from the association; the NEA has also urged business and industry not to move to Florida.

The cause of the NEA's boycott efforts was a decision by Kirk and the Florida State Legislature (in which Democrats hold a decided margin) not to provide the $500 million in school appropriations requested by the Florida chapter of the NEA; instead, the legislature appropriated approximately half this amount, an economy move which still provided a two-year, 26 per cent increase in state teacher's salaries.

This was not enough for the NEA lobby boys. First, the Florida Education Association condemned the decision and warned out-of-state teachers that the state was "an unsatisfactory place to render public school service." Then the nationwide NEA weighed in with its boycott and threats of expulsion to "educators who accept employment in Florida schools." The NEA said the sanctions would remain in effect "until the governor and the legislature provide substantial additional financial support for education."

Gov. Kirk's response to these moves was to label them "totally irresponsible"; he said it was perfectly all right for the NEA to attack his policies, but added "the moment they attack the state, they have gone too far."

Kirk claimed "we know teachers were coerced to join the move," saying that he believed a majority of the state's 45,000 public school teachers did not support the boycott and that a referendum should be taken among the educators to determine their support.

Kirk defended his actions by noting that 69 per cent of Florida's teachers earn more than $5,500 under the old pay scale and that his proposed 26 per cent salary increase was something "any family would be proud to get"; in fact, Kirk's educational budget includes more funds for teachers' pay raises than ever before proposed in the state. Also, sources close to the Kirk administration report that two out of every three tax dollars collected by the state for general expenditures go to public education.

This was the third time in recent years that the NEA has imposed boycott sanctions because of its disagreement with a state's public school financing. In both previous instances—Utah in 1964 and Oklahoma in 1965—the state legislatures succumbed to the educators' blackmail coercion and provided additional financing. Gov. Kirk, however, has vowed to fight the NEA's pressure campaign and stand behind his campaign pledge not to raise taxes by cutting back on public expenditure.

NCEC Eyes '68 Campaign

The radical National Committee for an Effective Congress, a money-raising outfit for mostly far-out political liberals in the House and the Senate, has sent out a frantic nationwide mailing to raise funds for senatorial candidates the NCEC is supporting in the 1968 elections.

Dispatched over the signatures of two Viet Nam doves, liberal historians Henry Steele Commager and Barbara Tuchman, the letter subtly assails our policy

KUCHEL

JAVITS

of resisting communism in Viet Nam and calls for the re-election of senators who have "demonstrated independence of thought and character. Among Democrats we find the men of courage in the deepest peril in 1968, including Senators Church, Clark, Fulbright, Gruening, McGovern, Morse and Nelson. Republicans who are up, who have shown responsibility, include Senators Aiken, Javits and Kuchel. . . . Every dollar that you give now is worth two dollars given at the crisis of the campaign. . . . With your help we can provide the country with a real alternative to resentment, reaction and retreat." Kuchel is perhaps the only member of this group who can't be considered dovish on Viet Nam.

The same fund-raising letter also raps Gov. Ronald Reagan as an "extremist" and hails the success of the Democratic Study Group—the group of zealous House liberals that is financed by the NCEC and has pushed some of the most extreme liberal legislation through Congress.

Note: The NCEC, whose first chairman was the left-wing Jimmy Roosevelt, son of Franklin Roosevelt, recently held a semi-secret gathering for "moderate" Republicans in the home of NCEC member Laughlin Phillips, publisher of the liberal *Washingtonian* magazine. Among those who attended and sung the praises of the NCEC was Sen. Hugh Scott (R.-Pa.).

New Anti-Red Bill Backed

Because Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark has shown no inclination to shore up the nation's internal defenses, a bipartisan band of congressmen has introduced legislation which would, in effect, force him to keep tabs on the Communist party and its myriad front groups.

The legislation has been authored by Chairman Edwin Willis (D.-La.) and ranking Republican John Ashbrook (Ohio) of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The bills were co-sponsored by 24 Republicans and 24 Democrats.

The bills are designed to shore up the Internal Security Act, virtually emasculated by a 1965 Supreme Court ruling that Communists could not be compelled to register as agents of an international conspiracy controlled by the Kremlin.

Willis and Ashbrook waited patiently for the Justice Department to act. But former Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach and his successor, Ramsey Clark, remained silent, never once suggesting remedial legislation to offset the high court ruling.

Thus the Willis-Ashbrook bill has been tossed in the hopper. Under terms of the legislation, persons found by the Subversive Activities Control Board to be Communist party members would be listed by the attorney general in a public register. So would organizations found to be party-controlled after SACB hearings. Persons and organizations named in the register would have the right of appeal to prove they are not Communists.

Witnesses could be compelled to testify before the board on order of the attorney general, but they would be guaranteed immunity from prosecution as a result of such testimony. This provision would prevent Communist party leaders from making a mockery of the SACB proceedings by invoking the 5th Amendment.

Clark has not yet indicated if he will support or oppose the Willis-Ashbrook measure. But he will be asked to comment on the bill, which is expected to receive wide congressional support.

The Schick Contest

The top prize ($25,000) for that essay contest on "The Role of Business in the Cold War"—conducted by the American Security Council through a Schick Safety Razor Co. grant—has been won by Dr. Jim Lucier, a former associate editor of the Richmond (Va.) *News Leader* and currently a research assistant to Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.).

Dr. Lucier, who received his doctor of philosophy degree from Michigan State University, asserted that business can best fight the Cold War by learning how to manage conflict and developing in the nation's leadership an awareness of constructive, freedom-oriented conflict. He specifically called for the creation of a Center for Conflict Management which would be "a mechanism for instructing the top executive echelon of the business and financial worlds, bringing them together in small groups for debate and understanding.

"Its primary purpose would be to draw into personal contact an elite and limited group to discuss what would be the practical conflict-oriented decision in pressing problems of the moment." For information regarding the other winners and for copies of the nine award-winning essays, readers should contact the American Security Council, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

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Illusory Goals

U.N. Failures Repeat League of Nations' History

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

Whatever else it does, the Arab-Israeli war, coming on top of President Johnson's undeclared half-war in Viet Nam and a threatening civil war in Nigeria, will put a damper on those many earnest citizens who have been looking to the United Nations to preserve world peace.

To those newsmen who covered closely the last years of the League of Nations, this is not unexpected. The league died, not because most of its members did not desire peace. They did. It died because the peace-minded states lacked the will to stop aggression by major states like Japan, Italy and Germany.

The peaceful states were of course handicapped by the league charter. That charter left member states fully sovereign, free to participate, or not to participate, in keeping the peace by force. At Versailles, in 1919, the makers of the charter, including our own President Wilson, assumed that they could rely upon "reason" and the peoples' desire for peace to enlist the support of most members against a peace breaker.

Yet what happened when Japan invaded China? When Italy invaded Ethiopia? When Germany reoccupied the Rhineland in defiance of the Versailles Treaty and then annexed Austria by force?

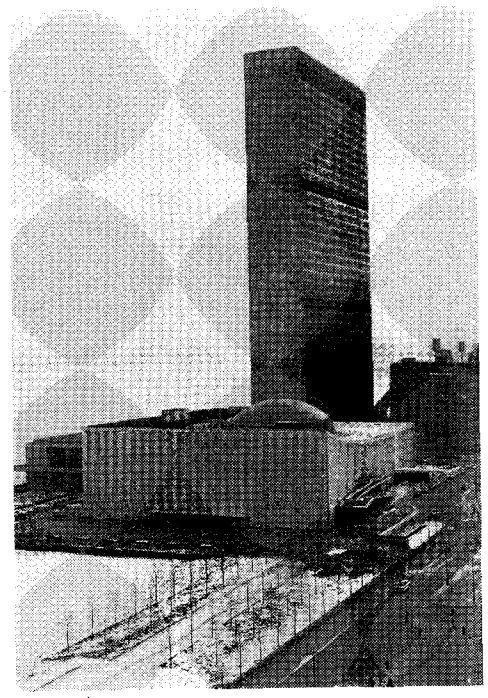
Why, talk, of course. A few feeble economic boycotts. Nothing. The league was dead.

Had the formulators of the charter been less under the influence of the horrors of World War I and looked at the situation historically, they would have expected this. Sovereign nations can, working together, do any number of useful things—make commercial rules, give assistance where needed, impose restrictions on unruly tribes or upon a weak country. But they cannot keep the peace among themselves where their major interests clash.

This lesson, however clear, was lost on the makers of the United Nations both at Dumbarton Oaks and at San Francisco. FDR had counted on a close working partnership of the five major countries, the United States, the USSR, Britain, France and China, to impose upon the lesser breeds. That these states nourished incompatible aims escaped him.

The U.N. Charter makers shared the same illusion, even giving each of the five "greats" a veto power over action by the Security Council. They also accepted the one-state, one-vote rule for the General Assembly, regardless of the absurdity of equalizing the United States and the island of Malta. Moreover, they opened the organization to mini-states representing neither people nor power.

The results were not long in coming. Precisely like the League of Nations before it, the United Nations proved unwilling to deal with open aggression by India (Kashmir and Goa); by Red China (South Korea and Tibet); by Egypt against Israel; by the Soviet Union against Hungary. The U.N. made no attempt to restrain Ho Chi Minh's aggression against South Viet Nam or Laos.



Now it has sat by with folded hands while Egypt illegally proclaimed a blockade of an international waterway and thereby provoked a war with Israel.

What happens next?

One of two things: Either the members, realizing that the Cold War makes sincere cooperation impossible, recognize the fact and exclude discussion of certain types of trouble from the United Nations, or they agree drastically to revise the U.N. Charter, eliminating the veto by the big five and establishing supernational authority with power to enforce its injunctions.

Since neither of these appears likely, the outlook is for the eclipse of the United Nations.

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Are Red Nuclear Satellites Orbiting Over United States?

From the Allen-Scott Report

The Soviet Union's satellites are more numerous than ever over the United States.

So far during 1967 the Russians have orbited 26 unmanned satellites—all without advance announcement, or any details of size or mission. That's an average of about one every six days.

In comparison to this new Soviet launching record, the U.S. has orbited 17 satellites during the same period.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has launched seven satellites and provided launch vehicles for four non-NASA missions this year. The Air Force has orbited six others.

While all of the Communist satellites are being tracked around the clock, the missions of only half of the Soviet craft are known to U.S. authorities. A dozen of the Russian vehicles are believed to be "spy" satellites because of their low perigees—about 120 to 130 miles—and their precise trajectory.

From French scientists who were permitted to watch one launching from Tyuratam, which is used also for manned Soviet space experiments, it was learned that another is a communication satellite.

The mission of the remaining 13 satellites still baffles U.S. authorities, although there is unconfirmed evidence that several of the orbiting vehicles are actually prototypes of nuclear weapons carriers.

This ominous possibility is being carefully checked by U.S. space experiments. After the Russians launched three satellites in a five-day period at the start of the Middle East crisis, the Air Force orbited one of its detection vehicles on May 22 from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Mission of the Air Force satellite was to find out if there were nuclear materials aboard the three Soviet satellites.

To the great relief of intelligence authorities, none was detected by the sensitive Air Force satellite, which can pinpoint atomic weapons or other nuclear materials by the rays they emit in space.

Close-up photographs did show that the three Soviet satellites were remarkably like the two the Russians shattered into a number of pieces over the U.S. last year.

These "break-up" satellites were part of a carefully planned and controlled Soviet military-space experiment for the development of the MIRV—the multi-warhead independent re-entry vehicle.

In non-technical terms, the Russians were testing the separation in flight at a pre-determined time and location of a "cluster of satellites," each capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Such a menacing accomplishment, according to U.S. military-space scientists, would enable the Soviets to launch a satellite set to reach a certain point over the United States and then direct nuclear bombs at targets across the country from New York to California.

Because of this possible Soviet breakthrough, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have recommended that studies be started immediately to design a satellite to be used to destroy enemy warheads in space.

★ ★ ★

President Johnson will receive a first-hand report on the latest thinking of Soviet leaders on Viet Nam and the Middle East when McGeorge Bundy, former White House foreign policy specialist, briefs him later this month.

Now president of the Ford Foundation, Bundy visited Moscow and several other foreign capitals recently on an exploratory mission for President Johnson. [Ed. note: Bundy has been recalled to service as executive secretary of a special National Security Council committee on the Middle East.]

Although his assignment was to find out whether there could be joint studies on solving some of the problems confronting modern cities, Bundy's talks with the Soviet leaders covered the waterfront after the crisis broke in the Middle East.

As for what he learned, Bundy is being tight-lipped until he confers with the President. Only information cabled to Washington about Bundy's visit by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow was that the former assistant to the President was writing a report.

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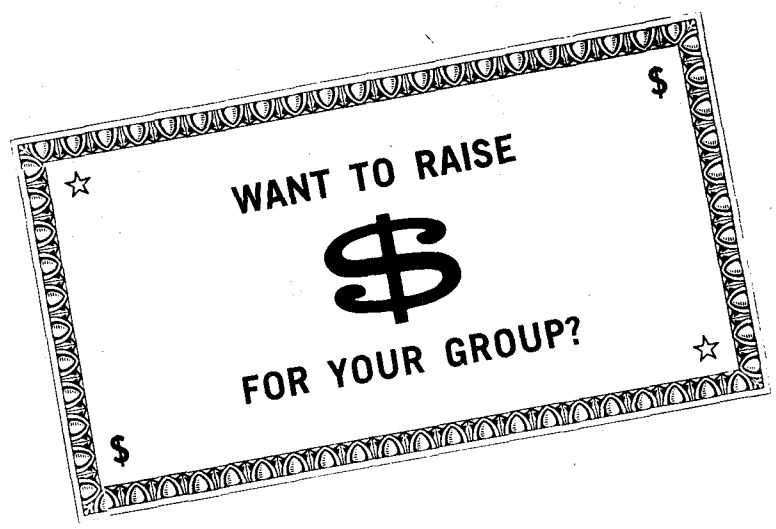

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Serious Consideration Given

Will White House Allow Russian Bid on U.S. Dam?

By WILLARD EDWARDS

A document certain to create an uproar in Congress and across the nation when its contents become known has been the subject of heated backstage discussions in the White House and the State and Interior Departments for more than a month.

Drafted May 1, it contains an official finding that, "in the interest of the United States," Russia should be cut in for a 50 per cent share in a $341-million contract sought by American industry.

President Johnson must make the final decision on the release of this proclamation. He is weighing the political consequences at home of such an action against his enthusiasm for "an enlarged partnership" with the Communist bloc as a means to ending the Cold War.

The Administration was placed on this hot spot when Russia last March expressed interest in bidding on the supply of $341 million worth of heavy electrical equipment at Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State.

Private interoffice memoranda, obtained from a responsible source, revealed the frantic bickering which ensued between Stewart L. Udall, secretary of the interior, and Charles L. Schultze, budget bureau director, representing the White House.

The Udall-Schultz exchanges reflected this dilemma: If Russia were denied the right to bid, it could be expected to blast the Johnson trade expansion proposals as "hypocrisy." On the other hand, if Russia were allowed to bid, unhampered by high labor costs and willing to forego profits for propaganda purposes, it could easily underbid American firms and capture the entire prize.

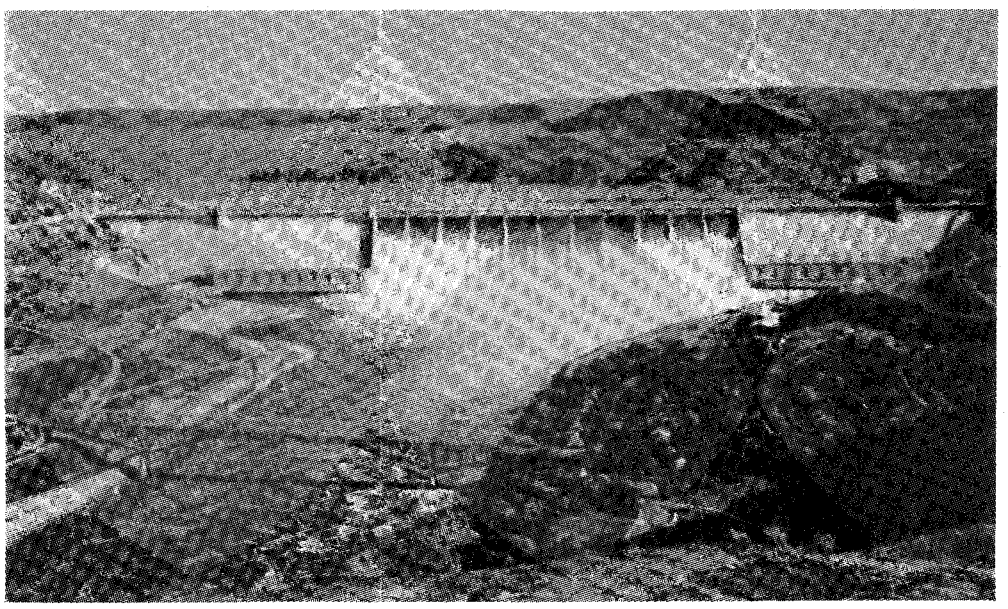
The State Department was unperturbed by this latter possibility, arguing that Russia could not be offended by a rebuff. Udall protested. The interior secretary initially had no thought of permitting foreign bids on six huge hydraulic turbines and generators to be installed at Grand Coulee in the Columbia River basin. When he first outlined the project to Congress and secured its approval, he emphasized its benefits to American industry, noting that it would provide 40,000 man-years of employment.

Ironically, in view of later developments, Udall had boasted that increase of the dam's power capacity would mean recapture by the United States from Russia of the world lead in hydro-electric power.

In the discussions, Udall finally was brought around to Schultze's view (representing the State Department and White House consensus) that Russia should be appeased by a compromise formula: American firms would bid on the first three turbine-generator units; Russia (and any other interested foreign interests) on the second three.

On May 1, Udall dutifully drafted an official finding, necessary under the law, that "the interest of the United States" required obtaining half the dam equipment on the world market.

In a "Dear Charlie" note to Schultze, however, he noted his reservations. Although "willing to take this route," he urged a delay in bids on the second three units on the world market, but he pleaded for a "hiatus" before this was done.



Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and Budget Director Charles Schultze want the Reds to bid on generators for the Grand Coulee Dam (above).

Udall remarked upon the "difficult economic problems for bidders and governments alike." Would Russian mechanics install the turbine-generators and service them? What about maintenance and spare parts? Almost timidly, he mentioned "international complications" and the balance-of-payments problem.

All the participants recognized the Capitol Hill repercussions to be expected from announcement of the arrangement. The House is now anticipating a storm when it debates a plan for channeling $50 million in taxpayer dollars to the Soviet Union for acquisition of a Fiat automobile plant. Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R.-Mich.), minority leader, believes a majority will vote it down.

The Grand Coulee deal involves vastly greater sums and much more direct benefits to the Russian economy at the expense of American business. A shocked popular reaction could be expected to the award of such a plum to a nation shipping war supplies to North Viet Nam, thereby prolonging the war and increasing American casualties.

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TOLL OF INFLATION—During calender 1966, inflation took $29 billion of purchasing power away from the American people—more than half as much as the federal income tax. Real wage increases were more than offset by the cost of living hike. Forty-seven per cent of the rise in the Gross National Product was attributable to inflation.

Also Chides N.Y. Times

Former Ambassador Scores East-West Trade

(Printed below is a letter to Tom Wicker, chief of the Washington bureau of the New York Times, *from one-time Connecticut governor and former Ambassador to Spain John Davis Lodge, who currently is national chairman of the Committee to End Aid to the Soviet Enemy [CEASE]. Lodge, who is also a member of the Nixon for President Committee, responds here to Wicker's contention that the Republicans are doing the country a disservice by seeking to block Johnson's desire to expand trade with the Communists. "At a time when the United States is anxious for Moscow to play a constructive role in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and elsewhere," Wicker asks, " . . . is it sensible to rebuff the Soviets on such matters as the Fiat loan or the Grand Coulee generators . . . ?" Gov. Lodge's letter, which subsequently appeared in the* Times, *explains why it is very sensible indeed.)*

Dear Mr. Wicker: Recalling our pleasant meeting a few short years ago, I am writing to you with respect to your skillfully written "In the Nation" column of last Sunday, May 28, entitled "Bridges or Betrayals." I read it with interest and some dismay.

I wish that I could share your assumption that East-West trade at this time of mortal conflict is a sign of progressivism. Surely, had we helped Germany with such trade during World War II, that would not have been regarded as a liberal gesture on our part.

It may be contended that Russian military forces are not engaged in combat against us as was the German military machine. Yet that is hardly a reason why we should give them the added advantage of receiving aid in the form of trade from the United States while they are supplying 80 per cent of the arms to Hanoi; i.e., all the petroleum, all the MIGs, all the SAM missiles, all the anti-aircraft weapons and all the sophisticated weapons.

The fact that the Russians are not losing blood in Viet Nam as we are does not, I would suppose, constitute a reason why we should help them to convert a large segment of their economy to supplying North Viet Nam with arms with which to kill Americans. In time of war it becomes fanciful to endeavor to distinguish between strategic and non-strategic items.

Is communism really less deadly than Nazism? David Ben Gurion, the retired premier of Israel, doesn't seem to think so. Upon arriving in the U.S. earlier this year he said, if I remember correctly, that the Russians have been doing to the Jews spiritually what the Germans did physically. . . . This is a strong statement and I gather that it comes from personal experience.

Surely the Russian Communist support of Nasser in his declared desire to destroy the state of Israel hardly gives evidence of a sincere wish for "peaceful coexistence. . . ."

Why is it "moderate" for the U.S. to help Russia with East-West trade at this time of great danger for our gallant friends in Israel, essentially an outpost of the Western Alliance? Why, Mr. Wicker?

If the war in Viet Nam were a declared war, surely we would not be helping Hanoi by credits to Russia and by trade. Doesn't it really seem rather quixotic to penalize ourselves in this fashion for not declaring war while young Americans are drafted to fight the war?

There is, as far as I know, no reliable evidence that the Russians have altered their original objective of world domination. For them the concept "peaceful coexistence" seems to be a tactic, not an objective.

If they really desire a detente, they can achieve it by stopping military assistance to Hanoi, to Cairo, and to Havana. Since North Viet Nam has very limited industrial capacity, this would measurably shorten the war and thereby reduce the tragedy of American casualties.

The thought of a nuclear holocaust is so dreadful to contemplate that it is tempting to indulge in the wishful thought that the Russians must feel about it as we do and therefore we must build bridges to lessen the tension.

Winston Churchill reminded us repeatedly that it was only our nuclear superiority which held the Russians at bay. He described the Russians as our "self-styled enemies." Our nuclear superiority has been steadily declining. It is not nearly as great as it was in 1962 at the time of the Cuban missile crisis. Many responsible and knowledgeable Americans are in great doubt as to whether our nuclear threat will be effective when the next missile crisis occurs.

While Secretary of Defense McNamara and Gen. Wheeler, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs, are in open disagreement about the need for an anti-ballistic missile system, the Russians have an ABM system around Moscow and 26 Russian cities.

They have an ever-increasing family of offensive nuclear weapons. Our nuclear superiority has descended from a ratio of 8 to 1 when President Eisenhower left office to a ratio of 2 to 1 today. It is estimated that at this time next year parity will have been achieved.

Perhaps the Russians are counting on our fear of nuclear destruction to enable them to prevail in the world struggle by non-nuclear means. Their ambition is conquest; ours is peace. In that way, we Americans would have a kind of peace under Russian conquest.

In the grim light of Russian advances in supersonic aircraft and in nuclear potential against the background of the war in Viet Nam and the crisis in the Middle East, I venture the thought that they have won a great victory in the so-called battle for men's minds. They have somehow persuaded the New York *Times* and others that it is the sign of an evolved and sophisticated intellect to believe, in spite of all the mass of evidence to the contrary, that the Russians' real objective, like that of the U.S., is not conflict—and victory—not conquest, but peace.

Sincerely yours,

John Davis Lodge

The Chicago Tribune's *veteran Washington correspondent Willard Edwards has contributed many articles to* Human Events, *his latest being, "For Veep: Would You Believe Jacob Javits?", which appeared in our January 21 issue. Mr. Edwards has recently become a syndicated columnist and we are happy to inform our readers that we will be running him regularly.*

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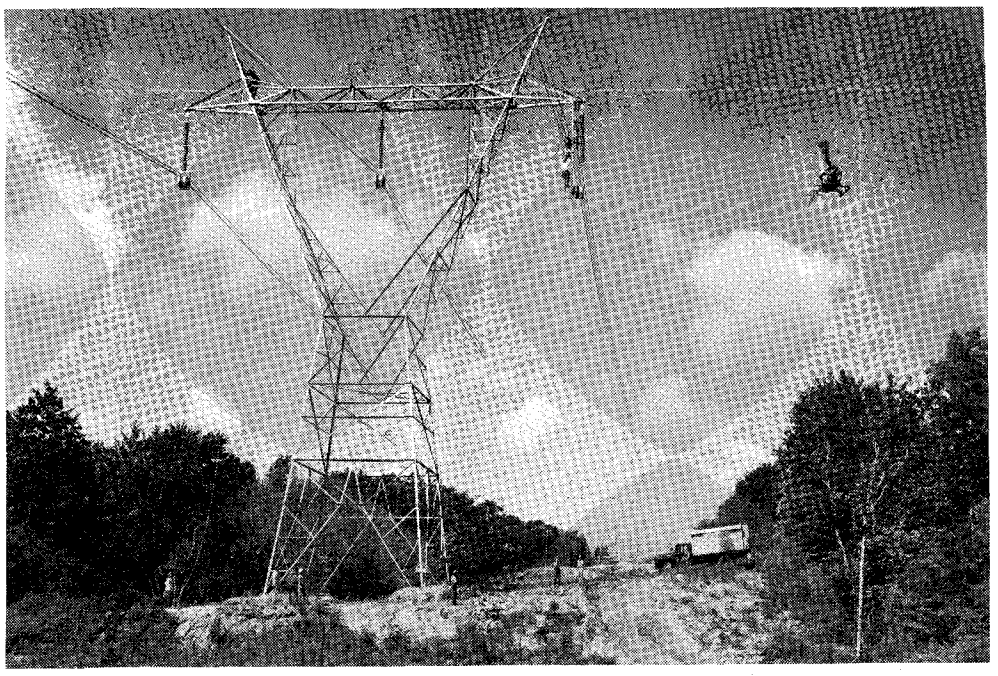

Like so many other government agencies, the REA has expanded far beyond the intent of its original sponsors.

Public Silent

A New Threat to Private Power

By DONALD I. ROGERS

Two members of the House Agriculture Committee have expressed privately to this reporter their growing concern over the lack of protest from the public to a proposal now before the committee called the "Poage Bill" (H.R. 1400). It would create a new Electric Bank to provide for the "growing capital needs" of the Rural Electrification Administration. (Ed. note: The bill was reported out of the House Agriculture Committee and is now before the Rules Committee.)

Though one of these congressmen is strongly opposed to the scheme, both state that in the absence of much public protest they must assume that many people favor it. It is more likely, I contend, that a majority of Americans either are indifferent or simply don't know about the preposterous Poage proposals.

The REA has about as much need for growth capital as Uncle Ned's brood sow. The congressional agriculture committee would better serve the American public and their taxpayers if it spent the time trying to figure out how to end the life of this burgeoning bureau. Depression-born as an emergency measure to create employment and bring electricity to remote rural areas where it was not economically feasible to do so, Congress grudgingly allowed it a 10-year lifespan, and so decreed in the enabling legislation. That was 31 years ago.

What was acceptable as an emergency program in 1936 is sheer nonsense in 1967. The government borrows money in the open market, paying 4 or 5 per cent for it, and then turns around and lends it to REA at 2 per cent.

The REA, in turn, has had such limited need for its capital in recent years that substantial sums have been reinvested in government bonds at 4 to 5 per cent.

It's like lending your neighbor $1,000 at 2 per cent interest, but borrowing the money *from* him at 4 per cent, in order to make the loan.

By the time World War II started, REA had not only brought electricity to nearly every farm in America, its need to provide jobs for unemployed victims of the Depression was ended. Yet it has grown every year since the war ended.

Today five out of every six new patrons of REA-financed co-operative electric power companies are non-farm customers. Fully 48 per cent of its loan funds are being used to create generating facilities to compete directly with tax-paying electric utilities. Thus the REA is not only gypping the government on its interest rates; it's also cheating it out of tax revenue by creating its non-taxable co-operatives in areas that tax-paying utilities would service.

Now comes the Poage Bill which would set up an Electric Bank with three-quarters of a billion dollars, which the government would give to the bank, and on which no interest would be charged.

This would serve as the nucleus to permit the Electric Bank to borrow $6 billion by issuing bonds that the government would guarantee. Uncle Sam would also supply federal employes, free of charge. The capital then would be used by REA to construct electric power plants to compete with the utility companies.

I don't know how many billions of dollars the stockholder-owned electric companies pay in taxes each year, or how many millions of people they employ. If Congress would like to lose that income, and worry about unemployed utility workers rendered jobless by unfair competition, then approving the Poage Bill seems a good way to achieve that goal.

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Fear, Violence in Nation Bring Only Further Strife

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Violence, lawlessness and blackmail cannot be excused for any reason of race, color or creed. And yet those very reasons are being used today to justify and encourage all of those assaults against civilized behavior.

The racial reasons are obvious. Such hate-and-violence mongers as Stokely Carmichael now preach that Negroes in America must no longer seek justice, but must instead grab raw, naked power. In the view of the militants who are carrying his "Black Power" banner, the way is through the barrel of a gun, along the blade of a knife or the edge of a club. Their philosophical light is the flame of a gasoline bomb.

Every outrage which Negroes have protested in the past oppression of their own people is now being openly advocated by those who have twisted the civil rights movement out of all recognition, turning it into a new form of lynch law, of racist, inexcusable brutality.

This lapse into barbarism can achieve nothing but disaster. It already has set the cause of Negro justice back a decade.

Tragically, these advocates of muscle-morality have closed their ears to every word that they consider white. The crucial question is whether they will heed the overwhelming majority of Negroes who, as passionately as other sober citizens, reject violence. It now depends upon just that to call a halt to the horror.

The reasons of creed, which are not religious in any sense, are not as obvious but are nevertheless as real.

To everyone whose political creed is rooted in a belief in the use of force to coerce people to do things, good or bad, violence or the threat of violence seems a perfectly acceptable means of social protest.

Thus, when Vice President Hubert Humphrey says that, unless the sort of programs which his Administration proposes are enacted, there will be riots and bloodshed, he is virtually blackmailing the nation. He is simply revealing that to him the threat of violence is a political tool to be manipulated rather than a civil outrage to be condemned out of hand and not in any way compromised or coddled. Blackmailers cannot be bought off by giving in to their demands. And violence cannot be bought off by offering rewards to rioters.

Also, when the national secretary of the socialistic Students for a Democratic Society is quoted as saying that "We are working to build a guerrilla force in an urban environment," he is revealing that force always has been an essential tool of those who mean to mold men in their own political image.

These seditionists (their own word) of the Socialist movement in America have only brought into ugly sight what has been the basis of socialism all along—the use of force to gain political ends and to enforce political patterns. The SDS official says that the threat of violence "characterizes the current radicalization of the New Left."

He is wrong. It has characterized the Socialist left, new and old, all along, from the national socialism of Adolf Hitler to the Communist party socialism of Soviet Russia.

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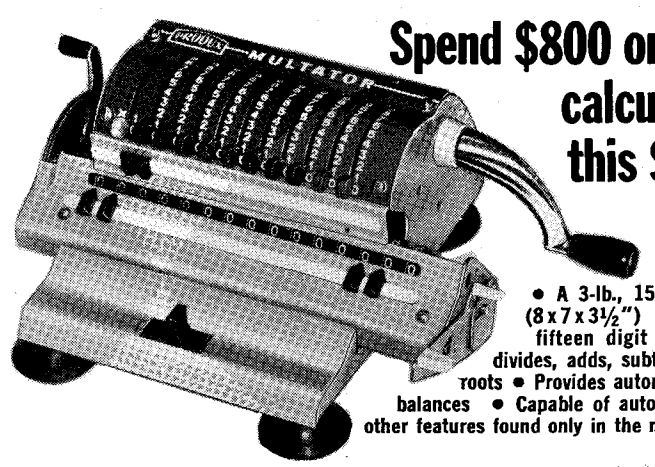

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A top business executive offers a platform for candidates that can help solve many of America's pressing social and welfare problems while reducing the size of the federal government.

By RICHARD C. CORNUELLE

(Conservative candidates have long been assailed in certain liberal quarters for being "negative" and failing to respond to the social needs of the 20th Century. The charges are demonstrably false, as a quick look at the voting records and the speeches of such conservative political figures as the late Sen. Robert Taft or Barry Goldwater will amply demonstrate.

The conflict between liberals and conservatives does not involve whether there should be aid to the unemployed or whether some concerted effort should be made to eliminate air pollution or urban slums, but what sort of aid should be given and what type of effort should be made.

With rare exceptions, the liberal usually believes that most of the ills in our society can be relieved or cured through ever-expanding federal spending, federal bureaucracy and federal taxes.

The conservative, on the other hand, believes that many of our more pressing problems can be solved through private and non-governmental sources with only minimum intervention by government. Richard C. Cornuelle, now an executive vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has given a new impetus to the conservative approach through his book, Reclaiming the American Dream, *and a political handbook, "If I am elected, I will..." Already having inspired political leaders like Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Gov. James Rhodes of Ohio, these works reveal practical ways to encourage both commercial businesses and what Cornuelle calls the "independent" sector of the economy [i.e., private, nonprofit organizations] to solve such problems as crime in the streets, medical care for the elderly and the like.*

Because we believe that many conservative candidates—and even some liberals who have become alarmed at the burgeoning growth of the federal government—will be vitally interested in Mr. Cornuelle's ideas, we are reprinting below excerpts from his handbook. Additional copies of his booklet—price $2—can be obtained from Lea Meyers, the Walton Co., 277 Park Ave., Room 1000, New York, N.Y. 10017.)

General

• Remove or liberalize the limit on tax deductions for contributions to charitable activities.

• Offer a tax deduction for time contributed to independent sector organizations, perhaps limiting the exemption to four hours a week at an assumed value of $5 per hour.

• Establish an office, similar to the General Accounting Office, charged to inform Congress systematically of the achievements and potential of non-government institutions. Like the GAO, this agency would be responsible only to Congress, thus independent of the executive. It would help Congress choose the best means—private or public—to solve social problems by defending and advocating the independent sector in congressional hearings and debates. This agency would perform best if financed by private funds.

The Aged

Age moves at a steady pace, but our capacity to work doesn't. It doesn't end abruptly on our 65th birthday. There's no reason to exclude capable older people from jobs.

• Repeal or revise practices which discriminate against older persons who can perform.

• Reduce federal and state income tax rates for older workers, beginning at age 45. Human beings wear out physically. Income tax provisions allow for the depreciation of machines, but no equivalent consideration is made for workers. Declining income tax rates would permit older workers to save for their needs in retirement.

• Grant property tax abatement or defer taxes until death on the property owned by older people.

• Permit older workers who contribute their talent to nonprofit agencies to deduct the value of their work from their tax base. Many retirees are able and vigorous and have talents which could be put to work on various social problems: vocational rehabilitation, juvenile delinquency, mental retardation, the permanently hospitalized, skill training, and so forth.

Air and Water Pollution

• Provide a rapid tax write-off for industries spending money to control air and water pollution. Include immediate write-off in the year of expenditure without losing the present investment tax credit. Local pollution control agencies could certify the facilities.

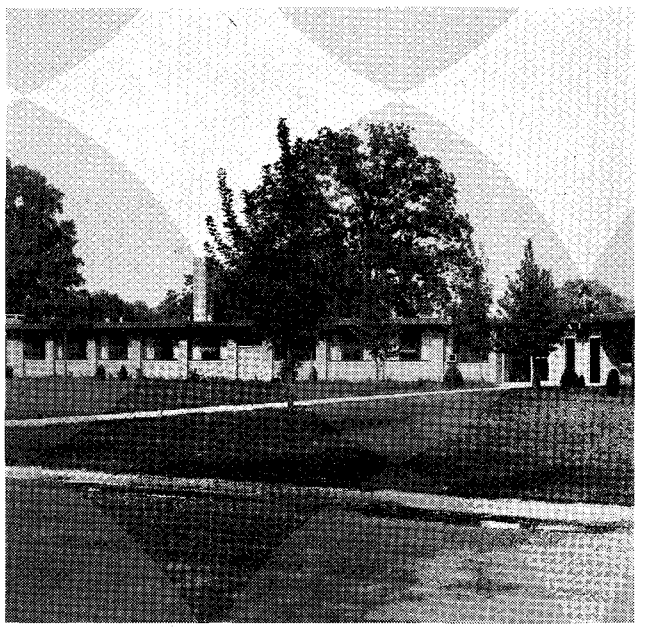
• Set up voluntary associations consisting, on the one hand, of firms, cities and others who contribute to pollution and, on the other hand, of those who are affected by pollution. A "collective bargaining" system could be employed by these groups to work out financial and physical ways to reduce pollution. Such associations could also deal with other problems.

Crime Protection

Police, by themselves, cannot stop crime. To get citizens to help we must persuade both citizens and police to cooperate in joint public ventures.

• Encourage the "big brother" approach in treating juvenile crime by offering tax incentives. The Internal Revenue Service currently permits "big brothers" to deduct out-of-pocket expenses. Now take the next step to allow tax deductions for the value of time spent.

• Link the police by computerized telephone into homes and businesses to alert citizens to watch for suspicious signs before crimes are committed. Homes in endangered sections of the city could be warned about door-to-door "con" men, peeping toms, child molesters, breaking and entering. This would greatly extend the eyes and ears of the men in patrol cars.



This hospital in Hopedale, Ill., was financed entirely by local residents to serve a large rural area where medical attention is not always easy to obtain.

• News media can help law enforcement enormously. Media can deglamourize crime, report police activities more fully, stimulate public interest in law enforcement, compile more useful crime statistics, report on areas with unusual crime situations, advise residents and businessmen.

• A private social agency might marshal special volunteer services to ease the role of witnesses. The volunteers could provide rides to and from police headquarters and/or court, baby-sit while the witness testifies.

Economic Development

In economic development we could make fuller use of a wide variety of independent alternatives. We could rely more on new types of independent agencies and use the price system more in allocating resources.

• Employ property tax incentives or limited moratoriums on state income taxes.

• Endorse the "Human Investment Act" which provides a federal tax credit for the costs of training workers and prospective employes. The bill would make it feasible for industrial concerns to locate in rural areas where labor is abundant but untrained. Private enterprise is the nation's biggest job trainer, investing about $4.5 billion a year in various forms of employe training. Enactment of the bill would clear the way for fuller use of this great resource.

• When the mining town of Hazleton, Pa., hit the skids after World War II, Chamber of Commerce President Edgar Dessen launched CAN-DO. A 550-acre site was bought at $10 an acre for an "industrial development park"; a fund drive was started; $540,000 in bonds were sold to build roads, sewer and water systems, and a 60,000 sq. ft. "shell plant." The General Foam Corp. moved in, investing $6 million. Others followed. Now Hazleton's 15 new industries have payrolls totalling $13 million a year, providing 11,000 new jobs so far.

• Private power firms in seven Western states are building a $10.5-billion project with three times the capacity of the federally operated TVA—without one cent of tax money! The business firms expect the project to produce 34,000 new jobs, $200 million in new payrolls, $75 million in additional tax revenues, and $75.2 million in new retail sales.

Education

America's schools and colleges enroll 54 million students, employ five million persons and spend $43 billion a year. Elementary and secondary schools have just absorbed the greatest enrollment expansion in their history.

• Grant a 100 per cent federal income tax credit for residential property taxes up to a $100 or $200 ceiling. Schools could enlarge their revenues by raising the tax rates without any additional burden to the taxpayer. Make comparable benefits available to the renter with a carry-through provision. States that levy income taxes could adopt a parallel plan.

• Offer tax credits for tuition payments to independent schools and colleges. Many more parents could afford to send their children to private schools, cutting the demands on public school facilities.

• Independent agencies and individuals provide scholarships and loans to gifted young people from low-income families. An unrecorded amount of student aid is on an informal person-to-person basis. American business is increasing its investment in higher education. As the school term opened last September, colleges and universities had received more than $200 million as one year's contribution from business. And business has provided a total of $33 million to scholarships and other aid to students. More than 500 companies now sponsor scholarship programs, and this number is growing every year.

• Visit a classroom in a Winnetka, Ill., public school and you might see rapt fourth graders listening to a retired science editor talk about volcanos and earthquakes, or high school youngsters building an electric motor with the help of an ex-engineer. A portrait painter may be briefing boys and girls for a trip to the Art Institute of Chicago. Since 1963 more than 200 retired and semi-retired citizens of this Chicago suburb have been donating their knowledge and skills once or more a week to expand children's horizons and increase their learning incentive. Enthusiasm has been infectious. Parents are taking up new hobbies, organizing field trips. Non-retired professionals are asking how they can serve. Other communities are adopting the idea.

• Schools and colleges should employ executive and technical personnel of business corporations and certain nonprofit agencies more widely on a part-time basis. Civic groups could act as catalysts for these and other innovations.

Health

• Alter tax laws to exempt the full cost of premiums for private health insurance programs from income taxes.

• Continue to expand the great variety of voluntary low-cost health insurance programs now available under both nonprofit and profit-making agencies. This could be assisted by tax exemption of premiums.

• Most private firms now pay the health insurance premiums for their employes. If employes could choose extension of the health coverage to their dependents in lieu of wage increases, we would soon realize near-universal health protection provided by independent insurance plans. Seventy-three per cent of all wage and salary workers are covered now by hospitalization insurance, 70 per cent by surgical, 58 per cent by regular medical insurance, 50 per

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cent for temporary disability and 25 per cent by major medical insurance for catastrophic illness.

• Hopedale, Ill., built a $2-million medical complex: hospital, nursing home, rehabilitation center and a home for the aged, all to serve a large rural area, with funds raised entirely by the local residents themselves.

Employment

Business now employs 63 million people. Two and a half-million people work for the federal government. A 4 per cent increase in private employment opens up more jobs than doubling the federal job rolls.

The problem of unemployment lies in the hard-core, the long-term unemployed in a few overlapping categories: the young, some of the old, the uneducated and certain ethnic minorities.

The common characteristic of many of the hard-core unemployed is that they lack job skills, that they tend to be poor in reading and writing.

Programs to make hard-core jobless people employable have multiplied in recent years. But there are hundreds of thousands of long-term jobless men and women whom these programs have not reached, who lack confidence in themselves, who need a "push" to get involved in a program that may help them.

• Support the "Human Investment Act" now before Congress which permits employers to take income tax credits for the costs of training employes. This enables firms to extend their training programs down to levels that include educationally and culturally deprived applicants.

• Relax minimum wage provisions so that employers can hire workers handicapped educationally and culturally. Change welfare regulations so that the difference between their actual wage and the minimum wage can be made up in welfare payments. Create a public board to review the "wage handicapping" arrangements periodically, reducing the wage differential as the employe's productivity improves. These provisions would let employers hire workers they can't hire at the prevailing minimum wage; they would reduce the total amount spent on welfare payments; and they would give the disadvantaged worker job experience and a morale boost which comes from having a job.

• On an experimental basis, business firms in Indianapolis are hiring marginal workers under a "trial employment" program. These workers could not pass the standard aptitude and intelligence tests because of cultural and educational disadvantages. They will be "tested" on the job in situations normally by entry level employes: Can they follow verbal and written instructions? How do they react to criticism? How do they get along with fellow workers? Can they learn simple and semi-difficult tasks? Are they reliable? The trial employment terminates after two or three weeks on the job. The worker's supervisor evaluates his performance. If it has been satisfactory, he is recommended to another employer on a permanent basis. If not, he is assigned to training which will help remove his handicaps. Federated Department Stores in Detroit deliberately hired minority people who had failed their employment tests. The firm gave them extra training and counseling and then compared their performance against a control group which had passed the tests. Result: all except two of the minority group exceeded the average job performance of the control group.

• Youthpower, set up by Elmer Winter, president of Manpower, organized Milwaukee's young people in a self-help effort to find summer jobs. Hundreds of jobs were discovered by the teen-age staff (guided by personnel experts from business); job-seekers were screened and placed (and paid commissions to the staff of young people who served them). Summer employment keeps young people off the streets, prepares them for permanent employment and gives them money to meet their educational expenses.

• The National Association of Manufacturers takes "hopeless" Harlem youngsters, trains them in job skills and prepares them for useful lives to save them from the dope-welfare routine and to offer a pool of skills to the business world.

• What would happen if the almost 118 million people in 320,000 U.S. church congregations concentrated on one urgent domestic problem—like hard-core unemployed? Something less than a million people make up the hard-core unemployed—about three per church. If the average congregation helped three people into productive employment, this formidable problem would come tumbling down like the walls of Jericho.

• Fred E. Gray, manager of employe relations at Diamond Alkali's Houston, Tex., plant, had a problem common to many companies these days: how to train routine workers in new skills when they can't read manuals, write clearly or do simple arithmetic. No amount of schooling "took" until he turned to Dr. H. Lee Henney of the Board for Fundamental Education in Indianapolis. For three evenings a week over 20 weeks 20 laborers were given an intensive elementary course designed by Henney. In less than 100 hours some students moved up four school-grade levels. So far, half have passed tests and have been promoted to semi-skilled jobs, first step toward becoming skilled operators. A new group is now starting the course. "The cost has been infinitesimal," says Gray, "compared to benefits we've received in more motivated, productive employes."

Housing, Slum Clearance

• Give a tax reduction to owners of urban property who replace old buildings with new ones. Permit them to increase the tax depreciation base on the new building by the cost of the demolition and the loss of income from the old building. When a person demolishes an income-bearing asset to build a new one, the lost value is just as much a cost as the money he spends to build the new building. Owners don't replace old, obsolete buildings faster because it costs more to build a new building on an occupied site.

• Grant owners of older buildings the right to

H. C. (Chad) McClellan, left, and Dr. William Reynolds tell a Los Angeles news conference about private enterprise efforts to combat Negro unemployment in the riot-scarred Watts area. According to California's Gov. Ronald Reagan, 17,500 youths were put into jobs in a 16-month period.

charge off the entire cost of repair and rehabilitation work in the year the work is done. This would accelerate the tax reduction without changing the amount of depreciation—a strong stimulant to private repair and rehabilitation.

• Open up the zoning options on the kind and size of buildings that can be built in slum areas, or on the kinds of businesses that can operate there in new or rehabilitated buildings. This would stimulate new construction and rehabilitation. Houston, Tex., with few zoning regulations, is one of the most dynamic cities in the country.

• In late 1965, U.S. Gypsum Co., one of the nation's largest building materials manufacturers, became the first major corporation to rehabilitate a slum on a large scale. USG's operations offer a simple, economic alternative to mass demolition and public housing. It cost USG only $9,125 per unit to gut and modernize its first 24-unit building, and economies learned here will lower costs on the rest of the $1.25-million venture. Public housing averages $22,500 per unit.

• Baltimore landlord Howard Offitt has hired social worker Jane Mathieu, 30, to fight poverty by working with 135 families where income is low and tenant turnover high. A three-story building has become Echo House, where a board of 18 neighborhood men and women pool ideas to upgrade skills, find jobs. Landlord Offitt's private social worker investment is paying off: property values have gone up, vacancies have decreased. "But the untranslatable profits," he says, "are the new sense of pride and stability of the tenants."

• Lawyer John Kottis has created a 13-apartment complex in Uxbridge, Mass., costing $14-$15 per square foot, compared with a nearby public housing project which cost taxpayers $35 per square foot (See *Human Events,* Nov. 20, 1965, p. 8). Kottis' Patrick Henry Apartments—named for his Revolutionary War hero—have two bedrooms; the government's have only one—a small area divided off the living space. The lower-cost apartments are more attractive than the federal project; the rent is only slightly higher; and the complex pays taxes instead of being subsidized by the taxpayers.

• In Indianapolis, Cleo Blackburn set out to help Negro residents renew a slum. He organized slum-dwellers into teams, and together they built hundreds of houses. He got the banks to lend the future home-owners money for land and materials, counting the value added by their own labor ("sweat equity") as the down payment. He persuaded a foundation to pay the small cost of a technical center to coach the men in how to use the technical methods of Indiana's prefabricated housing industry—so they could use their unskilled labor to build the houses. They've renewed the face and spirit of their community.

International Problems

• American government officials abroad could help developing nations by encouraging them to remove restrictions against investment by American firms and to employ American experts in agriculture and other development problems.

Influence foreign governments to grant American investors freedom of management and the right to transfer savings, and to make possible the eventual repatriation of American capital by sale of shares to citizens of the host countries.

• Allow tax credits for at least half of any losses incurred by American firms which start businesses in underdeveloped countries.

• Investment and technical training by private American firms could help private businesses in developing nations improve their ability to produce.

• Lost in the phalanx of federal government foreign aid programs has been the help given to other nations by private Americans. A 1960 study has disclosed that 73 million persons received help from almost 11,000 private U.S. foreign aid programs. The value of this aid is estimated at $718 million.

Minorities

• Stimulate business in low-income areas by permitting temporary tax remissions, providing for low-cost insurance against physical disturbances, and compensating the victims of crime.

• Job training for minority people is supplied by many private agencies and foundations. Financing to continue or expand this training could be supplied by the employers who hire the trainees. If the trainee performs on the job satisfactorily for two years, the employer would return two-thirds or more of the training cost to the agency.

• Since the Watts riots in Los Angeles in August, 1965, the ominous problem of unemployment in minority areas has been the subject of endless discussion—but limited action. One man did more than talk. Soon after the rioting, industrialist Harold C. (Chad) McClellan, as the head of a special Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce committee, quietly began enlisting business and industry to search for jobs and job training opportunities for the disadvantaged. Within three months 900 jobs had been made available to Watts residents. At last count, the number had grown to nearly 5,000.

• Roy Smith Jr., a 17-year-old Negro in Washington, D.C., organized "The Working Magnificents." He offers, with his friends, an after-school, year-around, odd-job service which with efficiency and dispatch cleans up yards, washes and polishes cars, cuts grass, or does whatever chores are asked. As work orders increase, so do members. "Instead of loafing around," says manager Smith, who intends to earn his way to an electronic engineer's degree, "we're meeting a real need."

Small Business

• Amend the income tax code to eliminate discrimination against small business investment. Such investments are relatively illiquid and risky, and the investor can't recover his investment without having it treated as a dividend and taxed at ordinary income tax rates. This could be changed with very little cost to the Treasury, but with great benefit to small business investors.

• Reduce the number and complexity of forms businesses must fill out for government. Small business spends almost $2 billion a year supplying information to government, or some 342 million man-hours.

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To Help Tag Criminals

From the Indianapolis *Star*

The Supreme Court has moved a little toward strengthening the hand of police in dealing with criminals.

For almost half a century, under a previous court ruling, a fine line has divided the kinds of things which can be seized and the kinds which cannot be seized in a legal search of a suspect's home. The rule had particular application to searches made in "hot pursuit" —that is, when police enter by virtue of being led to the premises by the suspect in a chase beginning at the scene of a crime or of an attempted arrest.

The rule limited seizure to such things as the loot from a robbery, weapons or tools used in the robbery, or contraband such as counterfeit money. Such items as clothing, for identification purposes, or other things classed as "mere evidence," could not be seized and used later in a trial of the accused.

The imposition of this rule on state courts, on the basis of the 4th Amendment, has now been abolished. The result is broadened scope for the use in evidence at criminal trials of things seized in a legal search.

It's a rather fine point. The significance is that it is a move toward the idea that the purpose of a criminal trial is to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused, rather than to play a game of legal technicalities.

Law enforcement is not a game. It is a serious business on which hinges the safety and security of the people. We cannot agree that the enumeration of rights in the Constitution should be the basis for a set of rules by which a known or admitted criminal must be given a sporting chance to frustrate prosecution and escape justice.

In several opinions of the current term the Supreme Court seems to have been attempting to bring some order into the confusion and consternation resulting from a series of rulings in previous terms, culminating in the *Miranda* opinion last year. The cumulative effect was the construction of a legal shield for criminals without regard for the shocking number of admitted murderers, rapists and perpetrators of lesser crimes who were set free as a result.

The constitutional rights of individuals are precious to all, and this means that criminals have them, too. But these rights were framed in pursuit of the general purposes of the Constitution, as set forth in the preamble, including to "establish justice" and "insure domestic tranquility." The achievement of these purposes requires that concern for the rights of criminals be kept in reasonable balance with the right of society to protect itself from them.

□ □ □

RACISM?—"U.N. resolutions speak of the 'illegal racist regime' of Premier Ian Smith in Rhodesia. Of the 59 members of the Rhodesian Federal Assembly, 13 are Negroes, or 22 per cent. In the U.S. Congress, seven of the 535 members are Negro, or 1.3 per cent. In Rhodesia there is one Negro assemblyman for every 300,000 members of his race; in the United States there is one Negro member of Congress for every 3.4 million Negroes."—From the Dallas *Morning News*

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Big Government Grows Bigger

Do You Want a $300-Billion Budget?

By MAURICE H. STANS

(The following article is excerpted from a recent speech by Mr. Stans, who was director of the Bureau of the Budget in the Eisenhower Administration and is now president of the securities firm of Glore Forgan, Wm. R. Staats, Inc. Mr. Stans is highly respected by Congress and is often asked to testify before congressional committees. Leslie Arends of Illinois, Republican whip in the House, says he considers Mr. Stans "the most informed person in the United States today on our national fiscal policy." These excerpts originally appeared in the Chicago Tribune)

Stans

Current discussion of government fiscal policy seems to center mostly on the question of whether a tax increase or less spending would provide the better prescription for the economy for 1967.

But this issue of whether the economy can be managed by "fine tuning" to maintain a constant state of prosperity, however attractive that may be, is only one small facet of a much larger substance. That larger substance is the enormous recent growth of the federal government, and of its taxing and spending, and the long-term direction in which it is taking the country.

There are a few simple figures that set the stage for these views, and these data come from the President's 1968 budget now before Congress:

(1) Since 1960 the population of the United States has grown by 10 per cent.

(2) Since 1960 the personnel comprising the civilian bureaucracy of the federal government has grown by 25 per cent.

(3) Since 1960 the cost of government payrolls, including military, has grown by 75 per cent.

(4) Since 1960 the total of all government spending has grown by more than 83 per cent.

Next, to forestall argument, the effect of the Viet Nam war on these figures should be identified, and this produces the following:

(1) The 1968 budget contains $22 billion for Viet Nam.

(2) Since 1960, including that $22 billion, expenditures for national defense are up 68 per cent.

(3) Since 1960, nondefense expenditures of the government are up 97 per cent.

(4) Since 1960, expenditures for national welfare and health programs are up 21 per cent.

There are a few more color touches to add to this picture:

(1) The deficits for the eight years since 1960 will total $50 billion and for the decade will probably be about $75 billion.

(2) The national debt will be up approximately the same amounts.

(3) Forty-two million persons now receive regular checks from the federal government—either directly, or from the states under aid programs financed largely with federal government funds.

From these simple figures, some easy deductions can be made:

(1) The major thrust of the higher outgo since 1960 is not due to Viet Nam, but is in the civilian nondefense activities of the government.

(2) Government spending will more than double during the decade of the 1960s, regardless of the outcome of the Viet Nam conflict.

(3) There is little likelihood of a balanced budget at any time in the foreseeable future.

(4) There is a strong probability that government spending will double again in the 1970s, unless a major change in attitude takes place.

That means a $300-billion budget in 1980; while this may seem extreme today, it is no less likely than $160 billion seemed in 1960!

Clearly, a nuclear-size explosion in government spending is ahead. What has transpired up to now is merely a prologue to what will happen in the years to come if these forces are not held in check.

There are some possible antidotes. One is for government to abandon the "crash" approach to all the country's problems—the attitude that money in unlimited quantities will solve anything overnight. The maximum future of our country and its people will require the slow processes of education, training, research and development of men and resources. There is no such thing as an instant tomorrow.

Another antidote would be a concerted effort to bring under control the proliferation and splintering of federal programs—by consolidating, by forebearing, by transferring to private sources or to lower levels of government, by helping the states to do more on their own. A new Hoover Commission is badly needed.

A $300-billion budget by 1980 will provide a lot of government. Do you want that much?

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Justice Department Falters

Why No Crackdown on the Mafia?

By VICTOR RIESEL

Providence, R.I.:—For the first time an hour-by-hour, kaleidoscopic view of daily life in the Mafia—plotting, terror, disciplining of recalcitrant sons, developing of enterprising shakedowns and businesses, manipulating of some local unions and even a method of getting a favor from an official, now a famed U.S. senator, is available in a most authoritative sheaf of documents.

As though these papers were the script for an episodic mod movie, they disclose threats by the alleged Cosa Nostra chief to declare martial law in Boston; his directive to a young tough to telephone his mother twice a week and an ingenious plan to shake down 400 doctors.

All this and a bloody lot more are in a set of 10 raw reports dispatched to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover by his special agent in charge of the bureau's Boston headquarters.

These reports are in the federal court docket here because they were subpoenaed some time ago by the defense in an Internal Revenue case. In them are a score of stories—not the least of which is the alleged Mafia boss' opinion that Joe Bonanno had himself kidnapped to deceive the national crime syndicate's ruling "commission."

But far more important, it seems to me, than the interwoven series of vignettes is the ceaseless activity of the Cosa Nostra: its reaching into such areas as Maine which experts long had thought clean of the Mafia; its high courts and supreme power over every hour—waking or sleeping—of its bosses, dons and troops.

After analyzing and reanalyzing these documents, it is certain that the Mafia is as all-pervading in vast sections of New England, from the Connecticut border up to Maine, as it is in New York, sections of New Jersey, parts of Florida, areas of Louisiana, up and down the Mississippi River, and Chicago.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has received many reports on Mafia activities, including one report that gangster Joe Bonnano (right) had himself kidnapped to deceive Cosa Nostra higher-ups.

A Connecticut union official, for example, is described as "hiring only union members with criminal records." And there is the thug who wants to get himself on another local union's pension roster.

Another report, obviously based on wiretapping or some form of electronic wizardry, records the plaint of a tough supplicant to the alleged boss, who himself is a commission member. The appellant tells the chief that he wants his son to telephone the mother at least twice a week and send her $10 regularly because she is not well. The boss rules that the boy must call his mother twice a week, send the $10 and visit the elderly lady at least once every two weeks.

At another time there is recorded the talk of a hood and the alleged Cosa Nostra czar about a scheme to force two medical groups in New York to merge. There are 400 in all and at $100 apiece each for initiation fees, it sounds like a good thing.

"Doctors scare easily," says the schemer, according to these court records. The FBI report states that when the Mafia man "met one of the doctors, he [the doctor] 'knew who we were and what it was all about.' " The FBI reports this as an effort to shake down the doctors and quotes the Cosa Nostra operative as saying "we'll get in there somehow."

The power of the national Mafia commission to reach into labor, business and the professions is vast because the Cosa Nostra operations are vast. The Justice Department's Criminal Division has amassed 300,000 index cards reflecting the movements of more than 3,000 syndicate "principals."

Despite all the talk of an anti-crime crusade, the 3,000 figure is an increase of 600 principals during the past fiscal year.

Yet the entire Criminal Division, of which the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section is but part, has asked only for $3,777,500 for the 1968 fiscal year. This is just an increase of $176,800 over 1967. Why so little?

Why have only eight new attorneys been sought for the fight against the kind of organized crime outlined in the FBI documents?

Why does the labor rackets unit, which fights as much to preserve clean unions and safeguard small businesses as it fights the looting, now have only five lawyers? It would take that many just to do a good job on the new probe into some New England locals.

Why are there a large "number of areas" according to the Justice Department, covered by a single Criminal Division lawyer, when each district should have its own?

Doesn't anyone on the congressional appropriations committee read the reports? They're up here for the asking.

Or is no one very much interested in asking?

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□ □ □

COSTLY INFORMATION—The Department of Housing and Urban Development is currently spending $30,900 for a study of the means by which local governments obtain information on federal aid. The research is being carried out by the Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City, Mo.

No Competition, Please

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Out in Denver, the *National Observer* reports, the CF&I Steel Co. solved its problems with slow mail delivery by a novel method.

The company simply subscribed to an armored car service to run a mail shuttle service to the company's major steel plant in Pueblo, 120 miles away. The mail was delivered promptly, and company and plant officials were pleased.

But then entered the Post Office Department, frowning. It seems that the federal government, as many other companies and private individuals have learned to their sorrow, maintains a monopoly on postal service. Federal law prohibits private competition, on pain of penalties of up to $500 in fines for each piece of mail that is not routed through the nearest post office.

Postal inspectors, convinced that company officials had no criminal intent in their attempts to speed up the company's mail, settled for payment of $2,000, which they said covered postage due on the mail delivery by the armored car service. Henceforth, CF&I Steel will have to rely on the trusty couriers of the U.S. Post Office. Or else.

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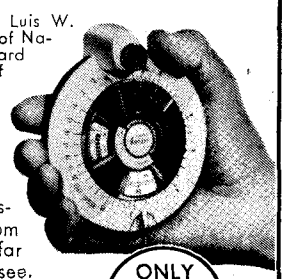

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Soviets Move to Grab Western-Held Mideast Oil

From the Allen-Scott Report

Seizing the opening offered by the Middle East fighting, Russia is launching a diplomatic-economic-military drive for the nationalization of U.S. and British oil holdings in this strategic region.

In the past week several hundred Soviet-bloc oil technicians have arrived in the United Arab Republic and Syria by air and sea.

Hundreds of other Communist oil engineers are aboard the Russian warships and supply vessels now steaming through the Mediterranean for UAR and Algerian ports.

Final destination of these advance units of the Kremlin's newly organized "oil guard" is reputed to be Kuwait—where U.S. and British companies now produce more than 2.4-million barrels of oil a day with most of it normally going to Europe.

Trained in Russia to operate oil wells, refineries and pipelines, these Soviet-bloc technicians have been offered to Kuwait if and when she goes through with her threat to take over the multi-billion-dollar Anglo-American holdings there.

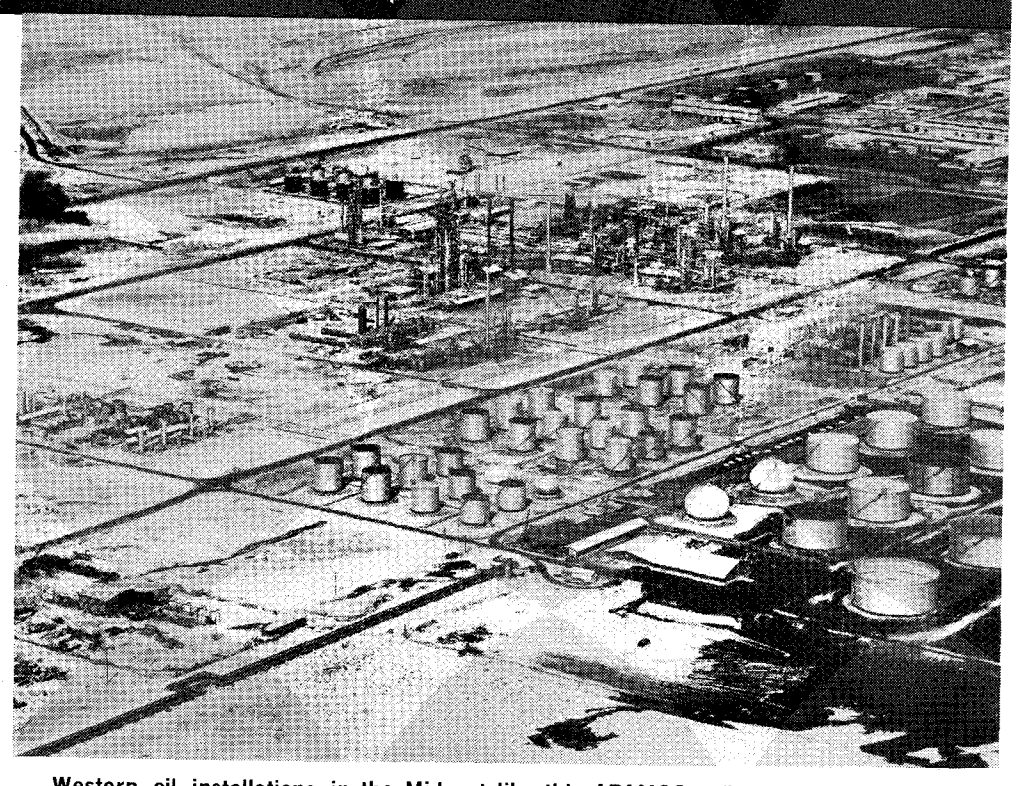
This threat, which is one of the factors influencing the Johnson Administration's neutral stand in the Arab-Israel fighting, was issued last week by Prime Minister Sheikh Jabir al-Ahmed as-Sabah.

British and American ambassadors were called in by the Nasser-supporting Kuwaiti official and frankly told that their oil company holdings would be nationalized if either government gave Israel military backing.

The U.S. ambassador was also warned that Kuwait would then suspend all commercial operations and diplomatic relations.

U.S. intelligence sources have warned President Johnson that the Kremlin's oil maneuver is part of an over-all plan to try to drive the British and U.S. from the Middle East.

By offering technical help and new markets in Eastern Europe, they point out, the Russians hope to use the growing anti-American sentiments in these Arab nations to encourage their governments to do the job for them.



Western oil installations in the Mideast like this ARAMCO refinery at Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia, are in danger of expropriation due to the crisis. This refinery, incidentally, processes a good part of the oil used in the Viet Nam war.

In Russian-bordering Iran, American oil companies haven't helped the situation. In recent weeks they rejected a request by the Shah to increase production and his revenues for the development of Iran. This refusal persuaded the pro-U.S. Moslem leader to accept a Kremlin offer to buy Iranian oil for its satellites in Eastern Europe.

With this foot in the door, the Russians are now offering the Shah vast amounts of equipment and hundreds of oil technicians in exchange for the marketing rights in Eastern and Western Europe.

In making their attractive offer, the Russians estimate that by 1975 Eastern Europe will have to import at least 90 million tons of oil annually from non-Communist countries.

Soviet oil diplomacy in the Middle East is influential in President Johnson's decision to move cautiously. As pointed out last week by Richard Helms, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, at a bi-partisan meeting of congressional leaders, the nationalization of Middle East oil could affect the security of Europe and the United States far more than the fighting now raging between Israel and the Arab nations.

In the armed conflict between the Egyptians and the Israelis, the only oil field that can be directly affected is the United Arab Republic's offshore El Morgan in the Gulf of Suez not far from Sharm Es Sheikh.

This is the first major oil field discovered in Egypt and exports began only last month.

By the standards of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, or even Libya, El Morgan is considered to be small. But for UAR President Nasser it is a vital asset that he is developing as an integral part of Egypt's future economic base.

Unless the oil field is destroyed or captured by Israel, it should be producing enough to enable the UAR to become a net exporter this year. By 1969 its output is expected to reach 10 million tons a year.

As a result, the UAR will at last be able to join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This membership will give Nasser the power he wants to exert a direct influence on Arabian oil policy.

Until now the Egyptian dictator has had to sit on the sidelines, offering free advice at international gatherings, while the Saudi Arabians, Kuwaitis, Iraqis and others tackled the most important single economic problem in the Middle East.

El Morgan was discovered by a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana called Pan American, which is in partnership with the Egyptian-owned General Petroleum Corp. Together, they formed a joint company called Gulf of Suez Petroleum with an Egyptian chairman and American director-general.

Just prior to the outbreak of fighting, the joint venture discovered a second field. This may be bigger than El Morgan.

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One Africa Mess to Avoid

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

Nigeria is a large African nation under the western "hump" of the continent on the Atlantic Ocean. It has more people than any other country in Africa. It also is having internal problems that are splitting it apart.

Eastern Nigeria has seceded from the central government and has declared itself the "Republic of Biafra."

Western Nigeria has leaders who have announced the intention of following the secession example of the eastern area.

The central government declares, however, that it will use force to keep the nation together.

All of this ought to be considered an internal problem of Nigeria that should be left to Nigerians to settle. But there have been some troubling precedents to the contrary in recent years.

Will the United Nations take some of your tax dollars and land an army in Nigeria to force the country back together again? That's what the U.N. did in the Congo. It committed overt aggression in the Congo to prevent the province of Katanga from having independence and self-determination. If the U.N., with U.S. planes transporting its troops, intervened to cement the Congo together, will it act in similar fashion to cement Nigeria together?

And when Rhodesia decided on a declaration of independence from Britain, the United Nations sponsored economic pressures to try to overthrow Rhodesia's government. Will it do the same thing in Nigeria?

Nigeria is an excellent place for the U. S. to stay out of, both militarily and economically. Nigeria is no place for the United States to support a U.N. war or a U.N. embargo.

The Congo and Rhodesia also were good places for the United Nations to keep hands off. But the mistakes made there should have provided strong and clear lessons that should not need be repeated.

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The Red Party Line

From the Dallas *Morning News*

Retired Lt. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, former chief of Army Intelligence, recently told the Senate Internal Security subcommittee that leaders of anti-Viet Nam demonstrations in this country are taking their orders direct from Moscow. It would be most helpful to the American public if the U.S. government would reveal these links between the Kremlin and the peaceniks.

There is no doubt that the usual cries of "witch hunt" and "persecution of dissent" would be raised by various factions of the New and Old Left. But those who have demonstrated against the Viet Nam war on command from the Kremlin cannot be classified as true disciples of free speech. Certainly the system they serve has never had any room for dissent or free expression.

It is true that there are many genuine pacifists and others who object to the war for reasons of individual conviction. But there is considerable evidence that the individuals and organizations who have played the leading role in conceiving, promoting and organizing most of the large antiwar protests have Communist affiliations. Their motives clearly are based not on conscience, but on the advancement of Communist psychological warfare campaigns within this country.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities has already published reports on individual protests, most recently the report, "Communist Origin and Manipulation of Viet Nam Week."

A collation of all government information on the Communist background of the behind-the-scenes masterminds of the peacenik demonstrations might even stimulate the Justice Department to action. It would appear that many of these professional agitators are subject to legal action, not for dissenting, but for failing to register as agents of a foreign government.

□ □ □

REP. WILLIAM AYRES (R.-Ohio) has labeled the Administration's school bill the "most unfair legislation in history." Ayres, ranking Republican on the House Education and Labor Committee, charged that the bill, supposed to aid impoverished areas, actually funnels almost half the aid to the wealthy states of New York and California.

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America's "intellectual elite" in action.

The View from Bedlam

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The non-fan note begins amicably enough: "You lie in your teeth." But then it warms up to accuse me of enough crimes to warrant hanging. It seems I deliberately misrepresent the peaceniks, am guilty of genocide in supporting our men in Viet Nam, and exhibit a frenzied anti-intellectual attitude that calls for a padded cell in an asylum.

Well, that beats hanging—and, in a universe gone mad, would put me in midstream instead of the terribly rightist ghetto I dwell in.

If the world should end soon—as it well may—it will not be with a whimper. It will be with a demonstration in Bedlam, with those outside seeking in, and those inside clamoring for out. But which are the intellectuals is beyond me.

For the current drama unfolding on the world stage has more than a touch of madness in it. The characters talk like those in Alice's Wonderland, and normally we might smile at the nonsensical dialogue.

But the effect, in today's situation, is not that of the gay lightness of Lewis Carroll, but the savage irony of Jonathan Swift. The play is schizophrenic, and so are the dramatis personae, who sometimes seem to change sides in a twinkling.

The ritualistic liberal argues we're not at war, and that he therefore retains all the peacetime rights of dissent. Well, maybe not de jure, but there's nothing more de facto than a casualty list that now claims 2,500 a week.

Under the circumstances, we might ask our liberals to at least maintain a neutral attitude. We may not be morally better than Russia—the Russia which killed off its kulaks, swallowed the Baltic states, ravaged Hungary, and even now probes every continent for possible infiltration and sabotage—but we can hardly be worse.

Yet our intellectual elite pursue business as usual by acting as a good Fifth Column should. They demonstrate everywhere for the right to send food and medicine to Hanoi—even at the Pentagon, that top-secret place where no ordinary citizen may venture without considerable red tape.

But demonstrators naturally take precedence, and their placards of dissent are their clearance. Just like Moscow and Peking.

There was that attempt to portray Capt. Howard Levy, just found guilty by a court-martial, as another martyred Dreyfus. But Dreyfus was a loyal Frenchman and officer who was convicted on forged evidence.

Unfortunately, there was neither a Panizzardi nor an Esterhazy in the Levy affair, and it is absurd to think Zola would have come to the defense of a man who admittedly criticized his own troops as murderers and hoped they would be injured if they fought for their country.

But in New Left mythology, Levy will emerge as an authentic hero. After all, there were books "proving" Alger Hiss was framed.

The French have a phrase for the sickness of which Levy is the perfect example: *la trahison des clercs.* My French, alas, is limited, so I won't vouch for the spelling, but I know what it means—"the treason of the intellectuals." A bitter phrase, perhaps, but—damn it!—not inappropriate while our young men fight and die in Viet Nam.

But, forgetting the America Last contingent, there's something askew in other places, too. Doesn't our Commerce Department know what's going on? My morning paper headlines, "Missiles Join Soviet Fleet."

I turn the page and learn that Commerce has now lifted the ban on "nonstrategic" materials to Iron Curtain countries. And you know what's suddenly non-strategic? Well, I'll tell you, because you'd never guess—food, sugar, fertilizers and organic chemicals.

Don't tell me it isn't a screwy world. Write me care of Bedlam.

(Copyright 1967, Washington *Star* Syndicate)

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SMALLEST SOLDIER—"We'd like to take this opportunity to throw a salute to Robert Cliff Daly even though he is an enlisted man and technically doesn't deserve one. He had to get a special medical waiver to become a soldier because he is only 4 feet 10½ inches tall. But he wanted to get into the Army so he could become a 'tunnel rat,' a dangerous assignment available only in Viet Nam to small men who crawl and clear the maze of underground tunnels dug by the Viet Cong. He is the shortest man ever to wear an Army uniform. But he is obviously long on patriotism."—From an Atlanta *Journal* editorial.

1965 House Vote on Nasser Aid

Although Gamal Abdel Nasser's bid to wipe out Israel failed rather spectacularly last week, the Democratic-controlled 88th Congress voted back in 1965 to help the Egyptian dictator's war potential.. Indeed, House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford last week noted: "There's an old saying that armies travel on their stomachs. Thanks to the Democrats, Nasser's army is travelling on our wheat. . . ."

House Republicans, alarmed at the saber-rattling by both Egypt's Nasser and Indonesia's Sukarno, attempted to modify the 1966 Agriculture Department appropriations bill to provide that no taxpayer dollars should be used in financing the sale of surplus food sold to those two countries. On May 26, 1965, Rep. Frank T. Bow (R.-Ohio) moved to recommit the agriculture money bill to the House Committee on Agriculture with instructions to report it back prohibiting the use of any funds in the bill during fiscal 1966 to finance the export of U.S. agricultural commodities to the United Arab Republic or Indonesia under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480). Following is the 187-to-208 rollcall vote; a "nay" vote was in effect a vote to continue feeding Nasser's army. Note that many of these congressmen have since been retired by their constituents.

DEMOCRATS
FOR: 63

Abbitt
Abernethy
Ashmore
Baring
Bennett
Bingham
Colmer
Corman
Dowdy
Farbstein
Fisher
Fountain
Friedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Fuqua
Garmatz
Gibbons
Gilbert
Hagan (Ga.)
Haley
Herlong
Hicks
Huot
Ichord
Jacobs
Jarman
Long (La.)
Long (Md.)
McCarthy
Macdonald
Marsh
Moeller
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Patten
Pike
Pucinski
Rogers (Colo.)
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Roosevelt
Rosenthal
Ryan
Satterfield
Scheuer
Scott
Secrest
Selden
Sikes
Smith (Va.)
Stratton
Taylor
Teague (Tex.)
Tuck
Tunney
Waggonner
Walker (N.M.)
White (Tex.)
Whitener
Williams
Wolff
Yates

REPUBLICANS
FOR: 124

Adair
Andrews, Glenn
Andrews, (N.D.)
Arends
Ayres
Baldwin
Bates
Battin
Belcher
Bell
Betts
Bolton
Bow
Bray
Brock
Broomfield
Broyhill (N.C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burton (Utah)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Callaway
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Cleveland
Collier
Conable
Conte
Corbett
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis
Dague
Davis (Wis.)
Derwinski
Devine
Dickinson
Dole
Duncan (Tenn.)
Dwyer
Edwards (Ala.)
Ellsworth
Erlenborn
Findley
Ford, Gerald
Frelinghuysen
Fulton (Pa.)
Goodell
Griffin
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gurney
Hall
Halleck
Halpern
Harsha
Harvey (Mich.)
Horton
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Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
Keith
King (N.Y.)
Kunkel
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
McClory
McCulloch
McDade
McEwen
MacGregor
Mailliard
Martin (Ala.)
Martin (Mass.)
Martin (Neb.)
May
Michel
Minshall
Mize
Moore
Morse
Morton
Mosher
Nelsen
O'Konski
Pelly
Pirnie
Poff
Quie
Quillen
Reid (Ill.)
Reinecke
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Robison
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
Saylor
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Shriver
Smith (Calif.)
Smith (N.Y.)
Stanton
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Tupper
Utt
Walker (Miss.)
Watkins
Whalley
Widnall
Wilson, Bob
Wyatt
Wydler
Younger

DEMOCRATS
AGAINST: 206

Adams
Adabbo
Albert
Anderson (Tenn.)
Annunzio
Aspinall
Bandstra
Barrett
Beckworth
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brooks
Burke
Burleson
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cabell
Callan
Cameron
Carey
Casey
Celler
Chelf
Clark
Clevenger
Cohelan
Conyers
Cooley
Craley
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Davis (Ga.)
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dorn
Dow
Downing
Dulski
Duncan (Ore.)
Dyal
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Evans (Colo.)
Everett
Evins (Tenn.)
Fallon
Farnsley
Farnum
Fascell
Feighan
Flood
Foley
Ford, Wm. D.
Fraser
Gathings
Gettys
Giaimo
Gilligan
Gonzalez
Grabowski
Gray
Green (Pa.)
Green (Ore.)
Greigg
Grider
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hansen (Iowa)
Hansen (Wash.)
Harris
Hardy
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hechler
Helstoski
Henderson
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Hull
Hungate
Irwin
Jennings
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Johnson (Okla.)
Jones (Ala.)
Jones (Mo.)
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kee
Kelly
Keogh
King (Calif.)
King (Utah)
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Kornegay
Krebs
Leggett
Love
McDowell
McFall
McGrath
McMillan
McVicker
Machen
Mackay
Mackie
Madden
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Mills
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Moorhead
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Morris
Morrison
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Murphy (Ill.)
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Nix
O'Brien
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Olsen (Mont.)
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Perkins
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Pickle
Poage
Powell
Purcell
Race
Redlin
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Rivers (S.C.)
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Roberts
Rodino
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Rooney (N.Y.)
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Rostenkowski
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Senner
Shipley
Sickles
Sisk
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Stalbaum
Stephens
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tenzer
Thomas
Thompson (La.)
Thompson (N.J.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Todd
Trimble
Tuten
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Vivian
Watts
Whitten
Wilson, Charles
Wright
Young
Zablocki

REPUBLICANS
AGAINST: 2

Reid (N.Y.)
Reifel

NOT VOTING: 38

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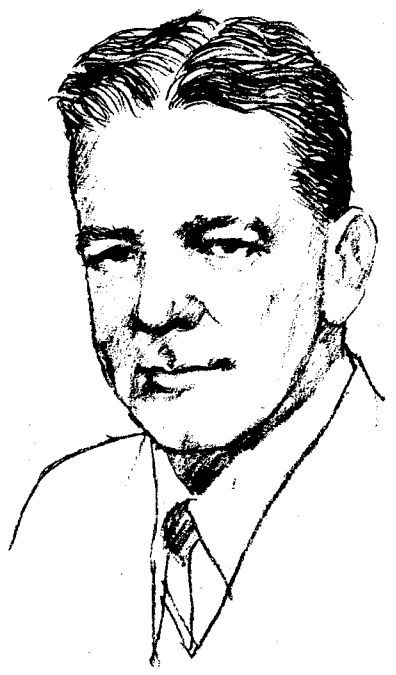

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The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, headed by Robert Hutchins (left) has engaged in a taxpayer-supported campaign to influence Americans towards liberal ideas. The organization's executive vice president, W. H. Ferry, has signed many leftist statements opposing U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

The Funded Anti-Americans

By ALICE WIDENER

In subsidizing alleged "peace" talks airing anti-American propaganda abroad, the Fund for the Republic's self-described "private foreign service" has done our nation an immense disservice.

The talks took place in Geneva, Switzerland, at a "Pacem in Terris II Convocation" sponsored by the Fund's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions at Santa Barbara, Calif. The speeches and discussions at the convocation were of such a nature that American and foreign newsmen reported internationally, "U.S. Policy Scored At Geneva."

This was no surprise to me, for I have been reporting for many years on the anti-capitalist, anti-American activities of the Fund's center. What did surprise me, however, was an unsolicited letter I received May 24 from someone I have never met or even talked to over the phone, Mr. Walden Moore, director, Declaration of Atlantic Unity, an organization listing among its American sponsors Vice President Humphrey, former Vice President Nixon, Ambassador Averell Harriman and other extremely prominent figures.

In his letter to me, not marked personal, confidential or not-for-publication, Mr. Moore writes, "I attended Pacem in Terris I here in New York. . . sponsored by Bob Hutchins' Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. Regarding the latter, I enclose a copy of a letter from my friend, George Field, secretary of Freedom House."

As many citizens are aware, Freedom House is an outstanding liberal democratic institution in which former U.S. Sen. Paul H. Douglas is chairman and Harry D. Gideonse is president. Among the trustees are Paul G. Hoffman, Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Elmo Roper, William L. White, Roy Wilkins, Roscoe Drummond and Marian Anderson.

Concerning the Fund for the Republic's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Mr. George Field wrote on Freedom House stationery in a letter dated May 12, 1967 and not marked personal or confidential:

"I do not know how closely you have followed the publications and activities of [Robert M.] Hutchins' organization, but some of us have for a long time been wondering what they are up to. I do not recall a single significant publication or 'study' sponsored by this group in Santa Barbara which does not manage to approach the policies of our government and our institutions in a negative spirit. The executive vice president of that institute, Mr. [W.H.] Ferry, has signed violent statements critical of our Viet Nam policy in association with avowed Communists and has failed again and again to draw a line between honest dissenters and enemies of our democratic society. It has engaged in a propaganda crusade which fails to reflect the balance required of a research institution."

Mr. Field added that his statements concerning the Fund for the Republic's center were his own and not those of Freedom House, but said they were "shared by many members of our board."

Not only many board members of Freedom House, but also all Americans seriously concerned with a positive spirit toward our government and institutions should now request the United States Treasury and the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice to scrutinize the tax-exempt status of the Fund for the Republic.

Its sole present activity is operation of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions which for years has failed to reflect the balance required of a legitimate research institute, which engages at home and abroad in propaganda against our government's policies and institutions, and which is subsidizing at home several New Left radical leaders in the National Conference for New Politics, a political group threatening our nation with violence this summer.

As Mr. George Field so rightly points out, the Fund for the Republic fails to draw a line between honest dissenters in and enemies of our American society. Through enjoyment of tax-exemption, the Fund uses our money to try to force its political, economic and social concepts on us. In these times, we taxpayers should not be called on to subsidize Americans subsidizing our enemies. The latter are doing us harm enough.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

☐ ☐ ☐

RFK IN N.H. PRIMARY—Ultra-liberal Democrats are going through with plans to enter Bobby Kennedy in the 1968 New Hampshire presidential primary. Eugene S. Daniell Jr., three-term mayor of Franklin and an unsuccessful Democratic congressional candidate in 1962 and 1966, has been named New Hampshire state chairman of the "Draft RFK Committee." Despite Bobby's protests, the group will run a primary slate "favorable" to his nomination and election. "I don't like Johnson and I do like Kennedy," says Daniell, a far-out dove on the Viet Nam war.

Conservative CLASSIFIED CORNER

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

14 Senators Sponsor S. 1611

A Proposal to Restrain Gov't Spending

By SEN. GORDON ALLOTT (R.-Colo.)

Today the federal government owns 34 per cent of the land, buys 23 per cent of what is produced, contracts for 30 per cent of all construction, generates one-quarter of the nation's electrical power and hires directly or indirectly one-fourth of the people in this country.

Uncle Sam takes 67.2 per cent of all taxes collected, but, in spite of this, the federal debt has grown to be 3.5 times larger than the total debt of all the states combined.

Today one out of seven people working is on a government payroll. The cost to us taxpayers: $60 billion a year. That is more than the United States was laying out for national defense until this year.

In America today there are two government employes for every salesman; five for every farmer; 10 times as many as all doctors, dentists and nurses put together.

My point here is that federal government activity today is so immense—and involves such enormous quantities of money—that every single American family is affected whenever the Administration engages in some form or another of new fiscal experiment. . . .

Never-Ending Demands

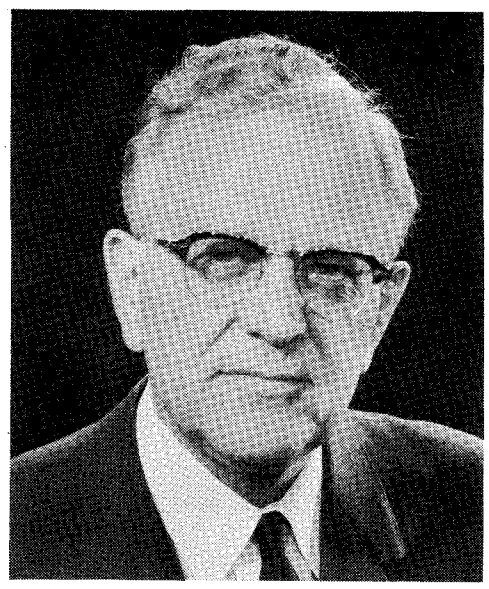
In the past four years the most outstanding characteristic of this country has been the never-ending and increased volume of the demands of more and more money and greater and greater federal spending. Almost without exception, groups representing every conceivable object of the federal bounty have demanded more, and groups heretofore unattached to the federal Treasury have successfully made the connection. As a result of this increased demand, competition for the federal dollar has become much more intense. This competition will further intensify as the realization begins to crystallize, that the federal dollar cannot support all.

Acquiescence to all these demands has pushed up federal expenditures during the period 1965-68 nearly two and one-half times as fast as during the period 1961-64. The administrative budget increase during the 1965-68 period has averaged nearly $13 billion per year. If it continues at this rate our annual administrative budget will just about double in 10 years.

I do not think that we can continue to maintain such a rate of growth in federal spending. If we do, we will have to find new sources of revenue—either new taxes or increases in old taxes. With $14.2 billion per year already tied up in paying interest on the national debt and the cost of other fixed commitments rising, deficit financing will continue to diminish our ability to reduce expenditures in the future. By continuing to accrue huge deficts each year, we block ourselves in so that budgets in the future will have to be very large, making future tax reductions less probable.

It would be well for the taxpaying public to remember that nearly 70 per cent of the federal income tax receipts come from personal income taxes. Consequently, reductions in the personal income tax rate will have a profound effect upon federal revenues.

Tax increases or decreases have perhaps the greatest impact upon the middle-income family, those with incomes between $7,000 and $15,000 annually. According to 1965 figures—the latest figures available—the middle-income family filed 38 per cent of the income tax returns, but paid 42 per cent of the total personal income tax paid to the Treasury.



Conservatives are urged to support the bill (S.1611) offered by Sen. Allott (above) providing for a more realistic appraisal of federal spending.

A tax increase or decrease has almost an immediate effect upon consumption of consumer goods and investments, and therefore upon the general level of the economy. Tax policies which affect this group should be most carefully weighed because of their impact upon the economy.

Total Tax Bill Increase

Despite the fact that we enacted legislation in 1964 which reduced personal income taxes and have not yet taken action to restore the earlier higher rates, the average family has suffered a sizeable increase in its total tax bill. According to Department of Commerce figures, the average family had an income of $6,010 in 1956. It was up to $9,000 by 1966, an increase of just under 50 per cent in 10 years. While these are impressive figures, the increase in the total tax bill—federal, state and local—is even more impressive.

This same average family paid a total of $1,400 in taxes in 1956, but by 1966 the average family was paying $2,768 in federal, state and local taxes—an increase of 98 per cent.

So, of the $2,990 increase income, $1,368 of it was absorbed by increased taxes.

Also, the average family's purchasing power was further diluted by increases in the cost of living. During this same period the consumer price index increased by 17.3 points—from 94.7 to 112.0 with 1957-59 average equalling 100.

Taking the 1956 average family income of $6,010 and deducting from it the total tax bill of $1,400, the average family had $4,610 of spendable income in 1956 dollars. Applying the consumer price index to this figure, that same average family had a spendable income of $4,860 adjusted to the 1957-59 base. Then taking the 1966 average family income of $9,000 and deducting from it the total tax bill of $2,768 the average family had $6,232 of spendable income in 1966 dollars.

Again applying the consumer price index to this figure, we find that the average family's income is reduced to $5,564, adjusted to the 1957-59 base. Consequently, based upon the only really comparable figures which portray the average family's financial condition, we find that the nearly $3,000 increase in income is diminished to only a $704 increase in spendable income, and this is in spite of a sizeable cut in personal income taxes enacted in 1964.

With 62 per cent of the personal income taxes being paid by those earning less than $15,000 per year, increases in such taxes should be considered more in the light of being a last resort to raise needed revenue. We should look first to reducing federal expenditures.

Some may say, "Oh, that is the easy way." I beg to differ. I believe that we have been proceeding along the easy way—that is, to accede to every request for the federal dollar and make no attempt to place priorities on our spending. Fiscal restraint is not easy, because it requires someone to say no. It is easier to say, "Yes" to everyone's request for funds without regard to the merit of the proposal and let the next Administration wrestle with the problem of setting the nation's finances in order. . . .

Since the Administration has failed to exercise fiscal restraint, it falls upon the Congress to do so. But Congress has not equipped itself properly. The executive branch has its Bureau of the Budget which acts as a focal point for all requests for funds by the various departments and agencies. Through the Bureau of the Budget, the President looks at the total federal spending requirements and can place a top limit upon it, requiring the Bureau of the Budget and the departments to adjust their programs and spending accordingly. However, once the budget is received in Congress it is dissected into 13 separate appropriation bills and is never again looked upon as a whole.

These 13 separate appropriations bills wend their way through the appropriation process at varying speeds. Some become law before the end of the fiscal year while others do not emerge until fall—months after the first bill was signed. It is difficult to conceive of the whole when looking at only one of its 13 parts—and looking at each part several months apart from the other.

This is the need that the bill* I have introduced attempts to satisfy. It will require that Congress adopt a joint resolution approving the aggregate amount contained in those separate bills before the money would be available for expenditure. We would then review not only the merits of individual programs, but the total amount of new funds to be provided as against expected total income for the fiscal year.

The bill would . . . cover the bulk of our appropriations, and would oblige us to consider the budget requests in relation to anticipated income for the year. Even more importantly, it would enable us to review our action on the earlier passed bills in light of what action we take on later bills. I think it would be informative both to the Congress and to the citizens of the United States.

Limitation Needed

While this procedure is somewhat similar to that followed by my state of Colorado and several other states, because the Colorado Legislature is required to look at its total appropriation since the state constitution prohibits appropriations in excess of tax receipts, the federal government has no such limitation. However, such a limitation, except during extreme emergency conditions, may not only produce very desirable results with respect to our fiscal balance but also might not be inappropriate.

I am confident that a much higher degree of fiscal responsibility would result. Our constitutents would soon demand it if each new demand on the federal Treasury was equated with an increase in taxes. Under such circumstances, only the most meritorious programs would be given easy approval. Others would have to prove themselves, and rightly so.

In these times of ever-expanding demands upon the federal dollar, I believe that every member of Congress has not only a right, but more importantly, a duty to look at the total appropriation figure, as approved in the separate bills, and to decide whether this is the amount we really want to spend in light of expected revenues, the state of the economy, and many other relevant factors. My bill will provide that opportunity and impose that obligation.

*This measure is co-sponsored by Republican Senators Bennett, Curtis, Dominick, Fannin, Hatfield, Hickenlooper, Hansen, Jordan of Idaho, Miller, Prouty, Scott, Thurmond and Williams (Del.).

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SEN. JOHN J. WILLIAMS (R.-Del.) told the Senate last week that the federal government has become the world's biggest banker with $36.6 billion in outstanding loans. In addition, said Williams, 80 government agencies have guaranteed $83.5 billion in loans. "Like Topsy, these agencies have grown until today the duplication represents a staggering waste of the taxpayers' dollars," said the Delaware solon.

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ROBERT S. McNAMARA, the secretary of defense, holds more power than any man, with the exception of the President, in U.S. history. His department owns real and personal property valued at $183.6 *billion* and 3.2 million acres of land. Ninety per cent of the aircraft industry's business is controlled by the Pentagon, 60 per cent of the nation's shipping, 40 per cent of all radio communications and 10 per cent of the steel and iron.

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'Decisive Issue of '70s'

Even Liberals Now Worry About Big Gov't Dangers

By HENRY HAZLITT

The most astonishing article of the year—and one of the most hopeful—has just appeared in *Commentary* magazine.

What is most astonishing about it is not its message but its authorship. Its message is that decentralization of government will be "the decisive issue of the 1970s." But its author is Richard N. Goodwin, once law clerk to Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, former aide, idea man and speechwriter for both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and the very model of a leftist.

And now he warns, quite bluntly, that the swift growth of federal power is diminishing the significance of the individual citizen. Here are a few excerpts:

"One need only look at the fantastic labyrinth of welfare programs, the monstrous incapacities of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare . . . as well as the foreseeable futilities of the new Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation to realize that something is wrong with the old approach. . . .

"Antipoverty and job retraining programs should be increasingly handed over to the community groups instead of being drawn, as they now are, closer to the federal government. Aid to education might well be administered to a far larger degree by local boards. . . .

"Sharing in the general euphoria of power, the nine justices of the Supreme Court make major political decisions, unresponsive to the democratic process, in secret meetings on Friday afternoons. Both the number and scope of such decisions steadily mount. . . .

"We can see today how the concentration of power over foreign affairs in a single man—long a goal of that liberal thought which was contemptuous of congressional conservatism—has dissolved the normal checks of our institutional structure. . . . It is possible that conservatives have something to teach about the value of institutional arrangements and the unwisdom of sacrificing them to immediate desires."

What is so hopeful about all this is the evidence that American liberals are at last awakening to the threat to individual liberty of the increasing centralization of power.

Let us hope that they will go on to ask themselves what has brought this increasing centralization of power. It has been the increase in government power itself.

And this power has been increased by the liberals' own insistence that wherever there is any problem of any kind to be solved, government should step in to solve it:

Government lawmakers or bureaucrats should say just how much oil or sugar should be imported, just how many acres should be planted to what crops, just how foodstuffs should be packed and labeled, just how steel and copper and drugs should be priced, just how automobiles should be made, just what kind of artificial eyes should be permitted, just what one group of people must do and another group must not do, just what groups should be subsidized and by how much and just what groups should be forced to subsidize them.

As the Swedish economist Gustav Cassel warned more than 30 years ago: "The leadership of the state in economic affairs, which advocates of planned economy want to establish, is, as we have seen, necessarily connected with a bewildering mass of governmental interferences of a steadily cumulative nature.

"The arbitrariness, the mistakes and the inevitable contradictions of such a policy will, as daily experience shows, only strengthen the demand for a more rational co-ordination of the different measures and, therefore, for unified leadership. For this reason planned economy will always tend to develop into dictatorship."

Former JFK aide Richard Goodwin outlined his fears in a recent Commentary article.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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SOVIET ARMS RACE—It is the frequent claim of Administration officials that Soviet leaders have no intention of engaging in an arms race with the United States. This "fact" is used to justify Administration opposition to the development of an anti-missile or other "provocative" defense system. But the controversial thesis was sharply challenged recently by Richard G. Whalen of the Georgetown University's Center for Strategic Studies. In an article in *Fortune*, Whalen says that the Soviet Union now tops the United States in defense and space spending and that its aggressive investment has resulted in a vast increase in the quantity and quality of its missilery. For instance, the Soviets had fewer that 75 ICBMs at the time of the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. It now has 600 and will have 800 or 900 by mid-1968, Whalen wrote.

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PEPYS AND THE TAXERS—"The saying that only death and taxes are certain may be only a half-truth. Take the case of diarist Samuel Pepys. It is a fair bet that Pepys, a most careful recorder of what happened in 17th Century England, knew where he stood with the tax collector—at least in his lifetime. But the other day, London tax authorities sent a questionnaire to his publisher asking which tax office he reports his income to and if he is receiving a pension. The publisher is not quite sure how Pepys' name came to the attention of the taxers. But does it matter how? The fact is that the tax people are after a man 264 years dead. If they could find a way to collect, they'd surely do it. There's no escape."
—From the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*.

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